The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Conversation in the Mountains.

CONSCIENCE.

A man to whom we presented The Pacific, remarked, "No, he wanted no religious help. He had a conscience, which was his guide."

"Conscience," said we, "what is that?"

"It is that," said he, "which God has given every man to tell him what is right and wrong."

"But," said we, "it differs in its telling to different men. What one man's conscience tells him to do, another man's conscience tells him not to do."

"No," said he, "this is only education."

"Then," said we, "certainly, education changes the conscience; for the consciences of Mohammedans, and heathen, and the Christians often vary greatly."

"The heathen," said he, "are not civilized."

"Very well," said we, "and civilization is education, and conscience varies with education."

"The conscience," said he, "is that which God has given us to tell us what is right, and wrong. It is not education."

"Yes," said we, "the conscience is not, itself, education; but its action is according to education—so that, practically, it is the creature of education. You mistake in your very idea of conscience. It does not tell what is right, and wrong; it merely tells us to do what we *believe* to be right, and avoid what we believe to be wrong. Or, whatever a man believes to be right, that the conscience tells him to do; and whatever a man believes to be wrong, the conscience tells him to avoid, condemning him if he does it."

"Then," said he, "conscience is not a guide to man."

"It is a guide," said we, "but not always a true guide. It varies with the belief, and a man must look at evidence so as to correct his belief, that his conscience may be correct."

"But conscience," said he, "is God's monitor, placed in our breast as the voice of God, telling us to do right."

"Certainly," said we, "it is of God, and as his voice, it does tell us to do right; but it does not, of itself, tell us what is right. It is the work of the reason to look at the evidence, and judge what is right; then conscience says, 'Do it.' Thus, the conscience is just as likely to be in itself wrong, as the sincere belief is liable to be wrong."

"I have not," said he, "looked upon it so; for then man has no safe or sure guide."

"His only safety," said we, "lies in his getting a sure educator, for his conscience goes with education. Now, the only possible sure educator is God, who comes to us by the Bible, and by his Spirit, to educate us aright. If we choose him as our educator, and do follow him perfectly, then we shall have a perfect guide; our belief will be right, and the conscience will be right."

"Well," said he, "I feel that my conscience guides me aright."

"So," said we, "does the Mohammedan feel and think, and the heathen the same, too. How do you know that it is right in your case?"

"I feel," said he, "that it is; and this, I think, is enough."

"In this case, then," said we, "you take *feeling* as your evidence or guide. But feeling is often a result of prejudice, or even sinful choice. It is not feeling, but *reason*, which is to tell you what is right; and this reason needs to be educated by God, through the Bible and his Spirit, if you are to be right."

"Well," said he, "if a man's conscience tells him he is right, and he obeys it, he is pretty safe."

"Do, friend," said we, "look over, anew, the subject, and see that conscience is only to tell you to do what you believe to be right, and then seek to God for true guidance. But here is an explanation of a remarkable fact. Generally, the more really good a man is, the more he is troubled by conscience; while the more erroneous he is, the less is he thus troubled."

"Why, how is that?" said he.

"The worldly and selfish, and even wicked men," said we, "overlooking, or turning from, the standard of God, set up their own standard of right, and easily come almost or fully up to this, their own standard, so as to feel at ease in their conscience. But the true christian, good man, taking the perfect standard of holiness which God gives, feels constantly that he falls short of it, and thus feels condemned in his conscience. But through Christ and the aid of God's grace, he constantly keeps striving to rise higher and higher up toward this perfect standard of God. Thus, the truly good man, yielding to the education of God, makes progress in virtue, and advances with the truth, with a more and more active conscience, till, at length, he will, in the goodness and mercy of God, through Christ, come to holiness in heaven, certainly, if not before. This is the conscience, my friend; this is the education, and this the God, our Educator, we need. Do seek all of him, and not lean to your own erring prejudices, conscience, and reason. For this, is the Bible given us, and all of the means of religious education." S. V.

Letter from the Sandwich Islands.

Makawao, Maui, Febuary 20, 1871.

Editors Pacific: In a communication which appeared in the *Hawaiian Gazette* of January 18, I gave some account of a surgical operation successfully performed by Dr. Beratz, a German surgeon of undoubted skill. Being a scientific gentleman, and perhaps a traveler from inclination, having spent several years in the United States, visiting many parts of the country, and several tribes of Indians at the south and west, he came to the Islands, I think, in 1869. I first heard of him through the *Hawaiian Gazette* of May 4, 1870, in which it is stated that Dr. Beratz, the German naturalist, had just returned to Honolulu, from a scientific tour over the island of Hawaii, where he spent more than four months in observations and researches of various kinds, connecting the geology and archæology of the Hawaiian group.

The editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette* obtained permission to make extracts from Dr. Beratz' journal and memoranda, which fill more than two columns of his paper of May 4, 1870, and which, he remarks, "we think, will be perused with interest by our readers." I am sure I, for one, was much interested in reading the article, and I regard the paper as of great value. I should like to see it in the columns of the Pacific and other papers. Since his return from Hawaii, Dr. Beratz has spent several weeks on the eastern side of Maui, ascending our noble mountain, Kahalea-ka-la, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, descending into the crater, a depth of 2,783 feet, according to Wilkes, he passed through, and reached the sea coast at Kaupo, and thence to the district of Haua. In due time he will probably give to the public some account of this visit, and of his examination of our crater, which, though an extinguished one, is much larger and deeper than Kilauea, the active crater at the base of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii.

I speak of our crater as an extinguished one; it is so, and has been so for many years. I know of no one who has seen it in astate of activity, nor are there any distinct traditions of such a state. Still no one who has descended into this "deep gorge," as Wilkes styles the crater of Kahalea-ka-la, or looks down into it or travels around the island of Maui, can doubt that this crater has once been the seat of Pele's fearful reign. Within its bosom there is a line of hills, of scoria or cones, sixteen in number. Looking down from the summit of the mountain upon these cones—and they can all be seen at a single glance—they appear of the size of haycocks scattered about a farmer's meadow; but Wilkes says some of them are five or six hundred feet high. Though the fires of Kahalea-ka-la are extinguished to human appearance, and as we fondly hope, still we know that He whose breath once kindled them, can cause them again to burst forth, and renew their destructive agency on our plains and valleys. Since my residence on Maui, though earthquakes have not been unfrequent, they have been slight, and have not caused alarm; but at about 10 o'clock Sabbath evening, of Febuary 19, we were thoroughly aroused by long-continued shocks. For once we realized, though not on the same island as Kilauea, that we were not far distant from that scene of terrible action. I judge that from the time our house began to tremble to the moment we could say it was over, from *one* to *two* minutes had elapsed, and they were the longest minutes of my life. It seemed that the house would never cease its fearful motion. Mrs. Green opened the outer door, and directed our eyes to the summit of Kahalea-ka-la, half expecting that there was being an eruption of that immense crater, so violent were the throes which caused our habitation to tremble. We were about to awaken our children; but ere we had time to do so, He to whom we had directed our eyes for aid, said, "Peace, be still," and all was quiet. In the course of the night there were two or three additional shocks, though comparatively slight, and yesterday, the 20th, a more severe one. During the convulsion on Sabbath evening, the 19th, there was a continuous roaring, as of a mighty wind, but I suppose there was no wind at all, but the noise was caused by the commotion among the fig-trees, our house being surrounded by several groves of this tree, many of them of large size, and of great height. Our clock stopped at 10 o'clock precisely. At Honolulu, the town clock was stopped at a quarter past ten, which shows us too slow by Honolulu time, and enables us to regulate our clock. I am happy to report that no planter on the island of Maui has lost a chimney, and in my neighborhood but little damage has been sustained; more at Wailuku, and still more at Lahaina, the houses built of stone being more or less injured. The next issue of our weekly papers at Honolulu will give us the losses sustained at the metropolis, and at other places on the island of Oahu. We wait anxiously to hear from the island of Hawaii, which may be said to be the *mother* of earthquakes, so far as this group is concerned. We hope our friends at San Francisco, and at other places in your goodly state, have been saved this fearful shaking: terrible as is such a phenomenon in the country, it is much more so in a crowded city like yours.

In such a time as this, when everything around us is in a state of perturbation so that the solid ground seems unreliable, how greatly do we need faith in God, sweet and entire confidence in Him who is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. The writer of the forty-sixth Psalm had his eye on some terrible commotion, either physical or political, which sent him to God as the refuge and stronghold of his people and banished fear. "Therefore will not we fear," is his language, "though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." Commentators generally think the psalm was composed on the occasion of the deliverance of Jerusalem from Sennacherib's invasion. This is not improbable; still it seems to me the writer borrowed his figures from what he had seen and known of earthquakes, storms, and other convulsions of nature. This may have been the opinion of the judicious Scott, who on this psalm has the following remark: "Earthquakes, and other terrible convulsions in nature, are often made emblems of great commotions in nations, the fall of empires, revolutions and other public calamities. But if imagination should be employed to conceive of such desolations, as are not likely to be realized in the full literal import of the terms here used till the consummation of all things; still the presence and power of an Almighty Protector and Upholder would suffice to secure the church and every true member of it; and strong faith would exclude terror even in the prospect of such tremendous scenes." The Lord grant the writer and each reader of these lines such faith as characterized the goodly company whose names are preserved by an apostle in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

In writing to the editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette*, I copied from the Pacific your article, under the head of "*A Crooked Place Made Straight*," in which you explain how it happened that certain reflections on the Hawaiian government, as that it was pursuing a very singular and short-sighted policy in forbidding planters to convert their skimmings and molasses into rum, got into the Pacific. Your explanation, and repudiation, the suggestions of that article, are perfectly satisfactory to me, and I am sure they must have been to all who read them. The *then* editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, to whom you alluded, has since sold out his establishment, as you are probably aware. As he does not at present edit a paper in the English language, he will probably say nothing on the subject. I sincerely hope the Hawaiian government will, as you suggest, go a step further and absolutely prohibit the sale "of spirits upon the islands for any other than medical purposes." I am sorry to say that intemperate drinking is still common on the islands. Of the state of things, in this respect, at Honolulu, I have nothing to report at present; but there is a great deal of drunkenness on Maui, not mainly from drinking distilled spirits, but from imbibing liquors of various kinds called *beer*—vile compounds, which are destroying both body and soul. The use of *awa* is also becoming very common; but of this narcotic, and of the progress of leprosy among the people, I must defer speaking to another opportunity. Till then allow me to say, that with prayer to God on your behalf, and for your noble state, I remain your brother in the Lord, Jona. S. Green.

Wanderings in Southern California.

On the 26th of January, the early horn of the stage, for Julian, San Diego county, quickly changed my recumbent to a standing position; pants, coat and boots were promptly in line; and a quickstep soon seated me for a tedious ride. Passing through *Old* Town (San Diego), nothing *new* appeared. Dust, and rust, and moss remains its closely folded mantle. Crossing the sand bed, which should be the San Diego river, the route up the coast for a few miles along the shore of False bay, is very pleasant. Numerous water fowl add life to the scene, and the sign of welcome greets you in the Jonathan-like bowing of distant cranes. Several miles farther on, the route leaves the coast road, and turns easterly up the Soledad valley. This is narrow, with some wood, and devoted mainly to grazing. The Penasquito, another narrow valley, is next reached, and is occupied by a wealthy man, whose houses, outbuildings and fences give evidence of taste, judgment and enterprise. Very large and beautiful springs, beyond his villa, afford abundant water. After riding twenty-five miles, dinner adds to the attractions of Pouai valley. The squatters have some fine arable claims here, and seem to think no "grant" will be floated over them. Innocence indeed! just as though squatters had any rights which land-grabbers or officials are bound to respect! Rock springs, three miles, and Oak springs five miles beyond, are the next landmarks; the latter more prominent for its whisky than its water. Cultivable land is limited in extent about both places. Thence passing a few miles over a rugged road the San Pasqual valley is seen, on the left, down deep among the hills, situated beneath peaks covered with angular rocks and dry chaparral, it is pleasant to look on, as a rose amid surrounding thorns. A government "reservation" includes many of the impassable peaks and ridges about San Pasqual. Hard ups, and steep down-grades continue more frequent until the divide is crossed into the Santa Maria valley. With the declining sun, a very gradual descent is made to the extensive plain opening below. It widens out quite broad, and gives a very even grade for ten miles across it. At its eastern line, the station and a good meal are a pleasant relief from the fifty miles of *hacking*. A large area of good soil is found in this vicinity. Good corn was raised even last year. Nearly all kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits will thrive. Two miles up the creek, east of the station, is the junction of the "new road" through the San Vicente and Cajon valleys, only thirty-five miles to South San Diego. The grades on this road can be made as light as on the old one; but the right enterprise for it has not been enlisted yet. A still shorter and better route would be through the main cañon of the San Vicente to the Cajon; and one thousand dollars each, from the different ranchos benefited and from the county and town of San Diego, would do the necessary blasting and grading through and over five huge piles of bowlders. With the exception of these obstacles, not covering an extent of two miles, very easy grade could be obtained the entire distance, and a saving of twenty miles' travel.

Continuing up the Santa Maria creek three miles, the road then ascends a long, high hill on the left, and lands you at an altitude of twenty-five hundred feet, on Wamuck's ranch. Here several settlers in a beautiful valley have made fortunes raising stock; and yet there is no sign of the luxury or even comfort which wealth is supposed to bring. Vienna is the name of the Post Office recently established. Five miles of broken road leads into the crescent-shaped Santa Isabel. For many years this was an "out-station" of the old San Diego mission, and some of the *adobe* buildings can still be seen. But when the retiring Mexican administration was hunting for friends to whom it could "grant" all the lands supposed to be of value, the priests at San Diego consents to give up Santa Isabel "in consideration of a few head of cattle killed for the neophytes." Like the other ranchos it has been confirmed, surveyed, and is covered with stock. A few Indians linger here, as also at San Pasqual, the San Diego cañon, and other points.

Temperance: How to Promote It.

BY REV. J. C. HOLBROOK, D.D.

It appears to me that a great work needs to be done in this state for Temperance, in the way of the diffusion of knowledge. The discussion of a prohibitory law here would now be premature. What is wanted is light on the general subject of the evils of intemperance, the rectification of prevailing error, and the creation of a healthy public sentiment in reference to the use of intoxicating drinks, and especially in regard to the danger to be apprehended from cheap *wine*. There is little doing in this direction, and the cause of Temperance is not popular. We need here the discussion over again of first principles. We must begin at the *foundation*, mold public opinion, and work up to the complete temperance edifice, when society shall shut down on the sale of all inebriating beverages.

I am glad to know that arrangements have been made for a visit to this state by Mr. Gough, during the coming summer, and for the delivery of *fifteen* lectures by him. Most, if not all of these, I hope, will be on the subject of Temperance, but probably not. These, however, will be confined to San Francisco and a few of the other cities. If we could have him for *a year* to lecture on his original and best theme, it would be a great blessing to our commonwealth.

Dr. Jewett, now of New York city, might possibly be secured to devote a year to lecturing in the state on Temperance, and if so, nothing would do us more good. I know him intimately, and have been familiar with his modes and efforts for years, and my deliberate opinion is, that he is *the most effective living lecturer on Temperance*. We want some *first-class* public speakers to traverse the state, wake up and encourage the friends of this cause, and diffuse information. It strikes one very forcibly, on coming from the East, that so little is doing here to check the drinking habits of the people, and stay the flood-tide of intemperance that is sweeping over society.

Another mode of affecting public opinion which is available to us, is the circulation of books and tracts of the "*National Temperance and Publication Society.*" This is an association in New York, of which Hon. Wm. E. Dodge is President, and J. N. Stearns Secretary and Agent. Its office is at 58 Reade street. It has already accumulated an extensive literature, and is constantly adding to its issues bearing on the subject, in *all* its aspects. It furnishes tracts at a cheap rate, sent by *mail* or otherwise; Sabbath-school library books of great interest, narratives, etc.; standard works discussing great principles, and books for reference by advocates of the cause.

It issues a quarto monthly paper, called the "*National Temperance Advocate*," at *one dollar* per annum, very ably edited, and with an extensive corps of contributors, embracing the best writers. Every minister and every worker in the cause ought to have this periodical as a stimulant to effort and a vehicle of news as to the state and progress of Temperance all over the world. A dollar greenback or in post-office stamps will buy it.

Among the valuable standard books of the society may be named, first and foremost, "The Bible Temperance Commentary," in one handsome volume. With a scholarly introduction by the authors and a commendation by Tayler Lewis, it gives an exposition, learned and thorough, and yet popular, of *every* passage in the Scriptures bearing on the Temperance question, and it disposes effectually of much of the sophistry and false reasoning and misapplication of Holy Writ that the advocates of drinking resort to. No minister is "thoroughly furnished" without this helper.

"The Temperance Cyclopedia," by Rev. Wm. Reid, of Edinburgh, Scotland, is a complete thesaurus of information, in one thick duodecimo volume. It is an invaluable book of reference for writers, speakers and workers in the cause. Besides these, there are "The Text-book of Temperance," "The Bible Rule of Temperance," "The Four Pillars of Temperance," Carpenter's "Physiology of Temperance," a bound volume of Tracts, "Temperance Anecdotes," "Bound and How," by Dr. Jewett, Dr. Kitchell's prize Essay on the liquor traffic, "Drinking Usages of Society," "Communion Wine," etc., etc.

One of the latest of the society's publications is a little volume on "The Laws of Fermentation," by Rev. Wm. Patton, D.D., of New Haven, of great value. He examines the subject of the wines of the ancients, and this necessarily involves the exegesis of Scripture texts relating to them, as well as passages from the secular classics. He clearly proves that there were *two kinds of wine*, and that the Bible does not stultify itself by condemning, and at the same time commending, the same thing. No Christian ought to remain so ignorant on this point, with such helps as this and the Bible Temperance Commentary, as not to be able to meet and silence those who oppose total abstinence with weapons professedly drawn from the Scriptures.

One more recent work issued by the society, I will refer to before I close. It is a thick 18mo volume, entitled "Rev. Dr. Willoughby and his Wine," by Mrs. Mary Spring Walker, author of the "Family Doctor," etc. It is a powerfully written tale of the consequences of the use, and advocacy of the use, of wine on the part of a prominent clergyman, and portrays the steps of the fall of a young minister, his son-in-law, of fine talents and high position, by intemperance. No one can read the story and not realize the danger arising from the very moderate habit of drinking, and even from taking *wine as a medicine*. In this land of vineyards, and where the wine manufacture is becoming so general and extensive, and where so many are *beginning* to indulge in its use, the circulation of this book would do an immense amount of good. I wish every Sabbath-school in the State would add the books of this society to their shelves, and that ministers and laymen would furnish themselves from this store-house with arms with which to wage the war against intemperance, and that all our Lodges, Divisions, and Temperance societies would procure and spread broad-cast these effective preachers of truth.

Stockton, March 18, 1871.

Richard Weaver's Sermonizing.

The following is a specimen:

"I go to church, I read my Bible, I say my prayers, I believe in the Ten Commandments." That is very nice—to believe in them, but do you keep them? Have you loved your neighbor as yourself? Have you loved the Lord with all your heart? The Bible says, "He that has broken one commandment is guilty of the whole." Each individual has his own besetting in. The sin of one may be drunkenness, of another lying or thieving, adultery, pride or hypocrisy, which was the curse of all denominations. People talked of little sins and white lies, but the Bible accounted all sin as rebellion against God. There was not a man who could have "the cheek" to stand up and say he had done all the things he ought to have done and left undone none of the things he should have done. There is thieving in trade: to sell by short weight is theft in the sight of God. The working-man who is paid by the day, but can only work when his master's eye is upon him, who has a "straight back" when his master is not watching him, is a thief in the eye of God. Masters who know they have men who are worth more than they give them are thieves in the sight of God.

The devil has two lies with which he deceives men: "It is too soon to repent," and "It's too late, you have sinned away your day of grace." One man who came to him said, "I wish to be saved, but I think I have sinned away the day of grace." "Thank the Lord for that." "What, for sinning away my day of grace?" "No, but for the desire; who do you think gave you that desire? The devil would not, you yourself could not, it must be God; go and thank him for giving you that desire." The Bible says, "Whosoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." A girl named Elizabeth Jones said, "I would sooner have 'Whosoever' than have my name in the Bible, for there might be another Elizabeth Jones." How backward people are to take Jesus. If you offer some of them a sixpence they will take it readily enough. If an earthly master or mistress issue a command, "Sarah, I want you," and the reply was, "You must wait till to-morrow, mistress," the answer would soon be, "What do I owe you?—you must go." When Christ called, the answer was, "Well, try and come another day," and we do not know that we shall have the privilege of another day. Christ must be No. 1 in your heart; he won't be No. 2. He won't be a lodger; he will occupy the whole house. "A room to let," he says, "I won't come." He will have the kitchen and the dining-room, and the drawing-room and the chambers, and the garrets, if he has any of the rooms. If thy sins find thee out in hell, after thou hast heard, "Depart, depart, depart, depart," it will then be too late to cry for mercy. Heaven lost, Christ lost, glory lost, palm lost, white robe lost, crown of glory lost, peace lost, pleasure lost, happiness lost, eternal life lost; that is not all — soul lost, lost, lost, lost, lost, lost! We often sing of the regions of bliss, "What must it be to be there?" but what must it be to be damned? God does not damn anybody; it is the sin that damns. Without Jesus your sins will damn you; won't they now? Thee canst have him for nothing. "But, man, I am a great sinner." Ah! but he is such a great Savior. "But my heart is so hard." Ah! but his heart is so loving. "But my sins are so many." Ah! but his mercies are boundless. "Thou doesn't know what I have done." Ah! it is not thy doing, it is what he has done for thee.

Decrease of the Clergy in Spain.

From a striking article in *Putnam*, entitled, "Will Spain be a Republic?" by Karl Blind, we extract a passage showing that the late outburst in Spain was less sudden than the rest of the world supposed, but had been very manifestly preparing for, had people only been open-eyed to discern the signs:

When this last rising began which has swept away the Bourbon throne, the prevalent belief was that Spain had not advanced, in regard to the power and influence of the church, beyond the condition in which she stood in the beginning of the present century. Statistics concerning the clergy were published which had long ago become superannuated, and gave an entirely incorrect idea of the actual state of affairs. Evidently, few people were aware of the vast changes that had occurred even within the last twelve or thirteen years, in spite of the hampering policy of the crown and the Camarilla.

Some forty years ago there were, it is calculated, upward of three thousand monasteries and nunneries in the kingdom. In the province of Galicia two-thirds of the landed property was in the hands of the priesthood; in Spain at large fully one-third belonged to the church. The Archbishop of Toledo enjoyed an income of 500,000 ducats; he of Valencia one of 200,000. The annual revenues of the state were 21,000,000 piastres; those of the church, 52,000,000! Something went also to the Holy Chair direct. According to the *Diccionario* of Canga Arguelles, the Spanish Minister of Finance about the year 1820, the Papal See drew from Spain, between the eleventh and the end of the eighteenth century, the sum of 14,400,000,000 reals; between 1814-20, the sum of 41,525,126 reals; from 1820–55, 140,000,000 reals!

A change came, however, o'er the spirit of the Spanish people's dream: first, in 1834–35, when a great many conventual establishments were broken up during a popular rising, in which the excited masses gave vent to their passionate hatred against those hot-beds of superstition and idleness; and then, in a more regular though more moderate way, during the revolution of 1854–55. In consequence of that later rising, the Jesuit convents and all those "religious houses" in which there were less than twelve ordained inmates were abolished or secularized. There remained, in consequence, only about one thousand convents, which in later years, owing to certain legal enactments made by the Cortes, gradually decreased to the number of eight hundred. A similar decrease took place, from the same causes, in the ranks of the clergy. At the end of the last century, there were 83,118 monks and 66,687 lay priests, not to reckon the nuns — of whom, on account of their sex, no census was taken at that time, even as in Russia the female population was formerly not counted. Besides the 149,805 male members of the clergy just mentioned, there were, at the epoch we speak of, 2,666 officers of the Inquisition — in which number the so-called "familiars," or clerical spies, were not even included. It was truly a colossal array of a priestly army!

Now, in 1858, there were, according to the *Censo de la Poblacion de Espana* and the *Nomenclator de los Pueblos de Espana*, which the Commission of General Statistics has published in a recondite form, 43,661 secular priests, 6,702 monks and 12,593 nuns — the monks and nuns being destined, by legal enactment, to gradual extinction. In 1861, there were consequently only 39,885 secular priests and conventuals — the latter having already decreased to about 6,000. Corresponding to this diminution in numbers, there was a secularization of clerical mortmain property, which, it is unfortunately true, went hand in hand with a reprehensible confiscation of much communal property, as well as of the property of some charitable institutions.

Thus the influence of the Church had been vastly on the decrease even under Isabella's reign, in spite of the Ultramontanist Camarilla.

The Devil Behind a Screen.

As I was walking through the streets the other day, not being in my usual haste, I took a little time for observation. I passed one shop after another, and, as the day was warm, the doors were open and I glanced in. Butchers and bakers, dry-goods people and druggists, tailors and hair-dressers, all were busy with their work or their customers. And all was open, above-board; even if a man was being shaved or having his hair cut, there he sat for the work to be done. But I passed one class of shops where there were shades to the windows, even where a glimpse of bottles could be seen above, and where either the doors were closed or a screen stood by the door or near the counter. Here was something men were ashamed of. Why? At a restaurant a few doors off, the windows were wide open; nobody minded eating beef and potatoes in the eyes of all the world; but when men drink, they go behind a screen. No wonder! Let them say what they please, they know they are doing wrong, and they are ashamed of it. I have no patience with moderate drinkers; they drink when they know they ought to let it alone, and when they are ashamed of it, for they screen themselves. And then they offer all manner of excuses. Why, a man does not excuse himself to you when he eats a piece of beefsteak, or drinks a cup of coffee. His conscience is clear then. Now, the Bible is full of warnings against drink—even against wine, pure wine, native wine. But as some people do not care to hear what the Bible says, let us turn to another book. Nobody doubts Shakespeare, and most people believe in him. He is wonderful for his knowledge of human nature and the ways of men. Hear Shakespeare: "Oh! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!" Alas! we all have seen that, and no wonder that the poet mourned over it. Again, and more strongly: "O thou invisible spirit of wine! if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!" Never man spake a truer word. And if the possession by a devil, or an evil spirit, was anything worse than we have here in a man possessed of the spirit of wine, then must it be something very terrible indeed. And all this comes from moderate drinking, for no man plunges into the habit in a day or a week. In many manufactories there are portions of the machinery which are dangerous. A man or woman drawn once in by their power is helpless; escape is impossible, and they are either whirled around till they are crushed by the great power of belt and wheel, or they are ground and crushed to pieces by the relentless iron teeth and claws. What do men do? go as near as possible? put their fingers in first a little? No; they give the thing a wide berth, they keep as far off as possible. It is only carelessness or accident that ever brings them within its grasp. Yet, who keeps away from the machine turned by lager-beer and whisky? And men put guards and screens about these dangerous machines; but when we try to guard these dread "devils" of Shakespeare, we are not allowed to "abridge men's liberties." That is, if they choose to walk into the dreadful machine, and come out maimed and crushed, for us to support them and their families, we must let them do it; we have no right to interfere. Well, I call that abridging *our* liberties, to make us pay a rum-tax. No, it's of no use talking to men who drink behind a screen. We must begin with the children; urge them never to begin. And O moderate drinker! will not you stop before you begin? The iron teeth will soon draw you in. Then remember, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Christ and of God."—*Herald of Peace.*

The Pilgrims and the Artist.

I was, writes Dr. Prime to the *Observer*, in Washington last week, in the rotunda of the capitol. It is adorned with historic pictures by great painters. One of them has a story never yet in print. I will tell it to you. The artist told it to me one summer evening on the Hudson.

The picture is "The Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers." The artist is Wier. He was a skeptic, an utter unbeliever in christianity, when he selected his theme. A subject related to American history was required, and he made choice of this without a thought of its religious associations. Having made the drawing upon the wide-stretched canvas, he began to lay on the colors. There was Robinson on his knees, and Miles Standish in his armor, and Rose in her beauty and glory, and the group of men and women! Well, what for were they there? He perceived, as they lay in his mind yet uncreated, that they were animated by some principle of which he himself had no consciousness. He could not comprehend. He knew nothing more of the sentiment of those pilgrims than does a deaf man of the concord of sweet sounds. He studied their times, their lives, their deeds, their sacrifices, their purposes and hopes. And as he studied, the truth gradually stole into his own soul that they were of a race to which he did not belong. They had a life within them he had never lived. They were in a world of which he knew less than he did of the fixed stars. Mr. Wier told me that he studied the subject till he became a Christian; and then he did that work, the great work of his life.

He found the secret spring of all their action was their religion.

A Word of Comfort for Printers.

Working for forty editors and scores of authors, every one of whom is as sensitive as a sore thumb, and as lively and interesting as a hornet, no wonder that printers die young, and only pachydermatous, grizzly, mulish specimens get their share of life.

> "Happy infants, early blest!
> Rest in peaceful slumber, rest;
> Rescued from the thumps and jeers
> Which increase with growing years."

The writer wishes he could offer himself as an awful example of the "perils which environ the man who meddles with cold"—type. A thoroughly trained printer should have had a stepmother, and then a stepfather, and then have been bound out to a tanner, and then have married a scolding wife, and lived in a smoky house, and have had a family of babies who were afflicted with the colic. He should have had his hearing damaged with the measles; and to have added to all this discipline a thorough knowledge of science, art, law, languages, theology, history and biography. If, in addition, he has a vicious-looking countenance and an amiable disposition, he may stand some chance with these authors and editors; but the probabilities are, after all, that they will worry him to death.—*Our Monthly.*

Pres. Woolsey's Trial.—Dr. Jessup, of the Syrian Mission, writes from Beirut to the *Evangelist* thus:

Not long before the choice of President Woolsey to his present high office, he was called to bury three little sons in one week, and I can never forget those three little white stones, side by side, in the New Haven cemetery, inscribed, "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because Thou didst it."

When Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, heard of that crushing affliction, he exclaimed, "For what is God preparing that father?" After his election to the Presidency of Yale college, Dr. Hawes said, "I understand it now; I see for what God was preparing him."

One can hardly refrain from such an exclamation on hearing of the sad death of his two daughters, Martha and Helen, in one week, and in a far-off land. For what is God preparing that afflicted father?

These loved sisters were anticipating a prosperous return to New Haven, in time for the next Commencement, when their father proposes to resign his high office after twenty-five years of service.

An Unavailing Plea. — Suppose a criminal indicted for theft should offer this plea: "I have obeyed more laws than I have broken. I have stolen only once or twice, and have respected the rights of my fellow-men thousands of times, and I certainly ought to be acquitted." Would the plea be respected? No criminal would be so foolish as to urge it. But men of intelligence rely upon the same, as between themselves and God. But obedience can never cancel disobedience. We have only done our duty when we obey in every act. If we fail in one act, obedience ever after will not change the fact nor obliterate the guilt. That sin will stand forever a blot, a shame upon the soul, and shut it out of heaven, unless washed away by the blood of Christ. A sin can never be recalled, never be changed, never be made anything else than a sin, and its guilt must stand so long as the sin exists. Our Creator and Redeemer alone has power to relieve us from this guilt, and he does it only on condition of repentance and faith.—*Morning Star.*

Concerning Health.

Aids to Digestion.

Dr. Marcet writes, in the *Lancet*, as follows:

"I have often thought that, if there were a means of preparing meat, so as to enable its easy digestion by weak stomachs a great boon might be conferred on a very large class of sufferers; and it has occurred to me that by submitting cooked meat to some process similar to that which it undergoes in the stomach, food thus prepared would require but very little effort of the stomach to complete its digestion, and thus the body could be efficiently nourished notwithstanding a debilitated condition of the digestive organs." Hydrochloric acid and pepsine being the principal natural agents for the digestion of meat in the stomach, he has thought that these substances might be applied to digest cooked meat in some degree, previously to its being eaten; and that by giving the stomach animal food thus softened and dissolved, sufferers from diseases of nutrition, causing wasting and emaciation, and who can take but little food, which they have much trouble in digesting, and others miserably tormented with dyspepsia, whose irritable stomachs cannot digest animal food, let it be ever so carefully cooked, might be enabled to take a little meat, and digest it well, the stomach being saved a certain amount of work. The food obtained by the process is a fluid, "holding in suspense a light, pulpy substance, most of which, when the liquid is allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass, is seen to fall to the bottom; it is in a great measure to this substance that its nutritious properties are due; but the pulpy mass is so minutely divided and so soft, as to be swallowed unperceived." It is a very palatable food, and is said to be acceptable to invalids.

There can be no healthful sleep except that which follows the sleepiness resulting from the voluntary action of the muscles of the human body. Weston, the great walker, falls into a sound, deep sleep almost as soon as he is put to bed, at the appointed time for rest. This is the sleep from voluntary muscular exercise. A person in good health sits around the house all day; an invalid may all day sit, and lounge, and lie down from morning until night, without sleeping; and both the healthy man and the invalid, in the course of the evening, will become sleepy, and fall into a sound repose, the result of the weariness which involuntary motion brings about; for the various organs of the body, the heart, the liver, the eyelids, work steadily every day. The intestines are as ceaseless in their motion as the waves of the ocean; as these latter are always dashing toward the shore, so is the great visceral machinery working, working, working, pushing the wastes of the body downward and outward, from the first breath of existence to the last gasp of life. The great point for those who cannot sleep satisfactorily is to be a large portion of the time in the open air, and to be occupied in a way to bring into activity other muscles and other mental operations; and in proportion as they are of pleasurable and absorbing interest, so much the happier will be the good effect, and the more speedy will be the return to that "balmy sleep," the very thought of which, as enjoyed in youth, is a happiness. Neither money nor medicine can purchase healthful sleep; it can only be procured in all its deliciousness by large outdoor activities or homely toil.—*Dr. Hall.*

Tomatoes as Food.—It is known that the essence of the tomato, made into a pill, acts upon the liver, and to that extent must counteract biliousness and all forms of fever.

The free use of figs is known to multitudes to obviate constipation in a great many cases; every intelligent druggist knows that a tablespoon of white mustard-seed, swallowed without chewing, is useful in the same direction, has been used for that purpose for a century, and for that reason is kept in every good drug-store for sale. The seeds pass from the body unchanged, but are supposed to act on the bowels mechanically. The seeds of the delightful tomato act in the same manner; hence the fruit, while it is palatable to the taste, and nutritious to the body, has a health-promoting effect on the liver and the whole digestive system.

Typhoid Fever.—It has been proved that typhoid fever may be entirely prevented by taking care that drinking-water is absolutely free from the foul matters of common sewers. That typhoid fever is directly traceable to foul water, has been proved over and over again. One case is horribly instructive. The excreta from a fever patient leaked into a well; a milkman mixed this well-water with his milk, and in every house at which he sold the milk one or more persons fell ill with typhoid fever. We are tempted to ask: Can such things be in a nation calling itself civilized? especially as various means exist by which the contamination of water can be prevented. The subject is one to which public attention should be unceasingly directed.—*Good Health.*

Remedy for Croup.—The following remedy for croup is going the rounds of the press. It is said to give almost instant relief, even in cases where other remedies have failed. It is nothing more than allspice-tea. Make the tea of whole grains of allspice. It seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

Ministerial and Church Directory.

Location.	Name.	Pastor.	Supt. Sab. School.
CALIFORNIA.	*Congregational.*		
Anaheim	Congregational	Rev. Josiah Bates	
Angels Camp	Congregational		
Antioch	First Congregational	Rev. A. H. Johnson, Acting	Deacon H. W. Brewer
Benicia	First Congregational	Rev. C. H. Pope	
Cache Creek	First Congregational		
Colco	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. Woodman, Acting	
Clayton	First Congregational	Rev. M. Harker, Acting	
Cloverdale	First Congregational	Rev. E. Janes, Acting	
Coloma	First Congregational		
Copperopolis	First Congregational		
Dixon	First Congregational	Rev. George Morris, Acting	
Dutch Flat	First Congregational	Rev. H. Cummings	
Eden Plain	First Congregational	Rev. R. Graves	
Eureka	First Congregational	Rev. J. T. Wills	
Folsom	First Congregational		
Grass Valley	First Congregational	Rev. T. G. Thurston, Acting	
Haywards	Eden Congregational	Rev. B. N. Seymour	
Hydesville	Congregational	Rev. L. W. Winslow, Acting	
Lincoln	First Congregational		
Lockeford	First Congregational	Rev. W. D. Bishop	
Lockeford	Evangelist	Rev. J. W. Brier	
Los Angeles	First Congregational	Rev. I. W. Atherton, Acting	
Mokelumne Hill	First Congregational	Rev. J. M. McLain	
Murphy's	First Congregational		
National City	First Congregational		
Nevada City, cor Church and Main sts	First Congregational	Rev. A. Halliday, Acting	
Nortonville	First Congregational	Rev. J. Price	
Oakland, Broadway bet 10th and 11th	First Congregational	Rev. George Mooar, D.D. Acting	Dr. R. E. Cole
Oakland, at the Point	Second Congregational	Rev. D. B. Gray	W. H. Craig
Oakland	Prof. University California	Rev. M. Kellogg	
Oakland	Editor of Pacific	Rev. S. V. Blakeslee	
Oakland	Without charge	Rev. J. E. Benton	
Oroville	First Congregational	Rev. P. G. Buchanan, Acting	
Petaluma, cor Fifth and B streets	First Congregational	Rev. C. J. Hutchins	
Pescadero	First Congregational	Rev. G. R. Ellis, Acting	
Poland	First Congregational	Rev. Mr. Bishop	
Redwood	First Congregational	Rev. H. E. Jewett	
Rio Vista	Congregational	Rev. J. J. Powell	S. C. Brown
Rocklin	Congregational		
Sacramento, Sixth street, bet I and J	First Church of Christ	Rev. I. E. Dwinell, D D	
San Andreas	First Congregational		
San Bernardino	First Congregational	Rev. J. Bates	
San Buenaventura	Congregational	Rev. W. C. Merritt	
San Diego	Without charge	Rev. M. S. Croswell	
San Francisco, cor Cal'a and Dupont	First Congregational	Rev. A. L. Stone, D D	L. B. Benchley
San Francisco, Taylor near Geary	Second Congregational	Rev. J. Kimball	R. Thompson
San Francisco, cor Fifteenth & Mission	Third Congregational	Rev. W. C. Pond	William Johnston
San Francisco, bet Stockton & Powell	Green St. Congregational	Rev. E. Corwin	H. H. Lawrence
San Francisco, cor Sac'to and Drumm	Mariners', (undenomin'l)	Rev. J. Rowell	F. W. Gill
San Francisco	Supt. of A. H. M. Society	Rev. J. H. Warren	
San Francisco	Without charge	Rev. J. P. Moore	
San Francisco	Editor of Bulletin	Rev. W. C. Bartlett	
San Francisco	Prof. Theolog'l Seminary	Rev. J. A. Benton D.D.	
San Francisco	Without charge	Rev. W. J. Clarke	
San Juan	First Congregational	Rev. W. L. Jones, Acting	
San Mateo	First Congregational	Rev. T. H. Rouse	
Santa Barbara	First Congregational	Rev. E. M. Betts	
Santa Barbara	Editor	Rev. J. A. Johnson	
Santa Cruz	First Congregational	Rev. S. H. Willey, Acting	
Santa Rosa	Without charge	Rev. J. S. Berger	
Satacoy	First Congregational	Rev. S. Bristol, in charge	
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Woodland	First Congregational	Rev. S. Rosboro	
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Forest Grove	Prof. Pacific University	Rev. H. Lyman	
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Walla Walla	Missionary and Teacher	Rev. C. Eells	
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Alvarado	First Presbyterian		
Amador	First Presbyterian		
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Arcata	First Presbyterian	Rev. J. S. Todd, Acting	
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Gilroy	First Presbyterian	Rev. A. M. Stewart, Acting	
Healdsburg	First Presbyterian	Rev. R. R. Wells, Acting	
Ione	First Presbyterian		
Jackson	First Presbyterian		
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Napa		Rev. J. Wylie	
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Literary Notices.

NEW BOOKS—

ROMAN IMPERIALISM, and other Lectures and Essays. By J. R. Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, author of "Ecce Homo." Boston: Roberts Brothers. 12mo, 331 pp.

AD CLERUM; Advices to a Young Preacher. By Joseph Parker, D.D., author of "Ecce Deus." Boston: Roberts Brothers. 12mo, 266 pp.

These volumes, which were announced in these columns two weeks since, have been duly received in this city, and are to be had of A. Roman & Co.

Prof. Seeley, besides the three Lectures on Roman Imperialism, which take ninety-five pages of the first volume, discusses Milton's Political Opinions and Milton's Poetry, Elementary Principles of Art, Liberal Education in Universities, English in Schools, The Church as a Teacher of Morality and the Teaching of Politics. These papers were composed for particular and isolated occasions. They have been thrown together in a book, because a book written by the author of "Ecce Homo" would be welcomed. They are, however, related to each other, in that certain favorite views of the author tend to come to sight, no matter if the topics treated be quite dissimilar. Prof. Seeley has a very high opinion of politics; he holds that literary men should breathe the air of their times, and lead, be qualified to lead, their times; he shows that the christian ministry should bestow more of its attention upon the moral, social, and political education of the people; he takes issue with the extremists on the classical side of the educational question; and he believes in modern studies, modern languages, modern history. The subjects brought forward are full of interest at the present moment. They are treated with apparent fullness of learning. The style of the writer is thoroughly delightful. His observations and criticisms are acute, suggestive; the pages offer to the reader pleasant surprises, felicitous groupings, and graceful allusions. Before now, writers have achieved eminence in essays upon Milton; but we doubt whether the appreciation of Milton was ever more truly given than in these two papers on the great poet, especially in the latter of the two. We are constrained to copy the closing sentence, in which the essayist collects "the features of this great character; a high ideal purpose maintained, a function discharged through life with unwavering consistency; austerity, but the austerity not of monks, but of heroes; a temperament of uniform gladness, incapable of depression, yet also, as far as appears, entirely incapable of mirth, and supplying the place of mirth principally with music; lastly—resulting from such a temperament, ripened by such a life—the only poetical genius which has yet arisen in the Anglo-Saxon family combining in Greek perfection greatness with grace." The publishers of this book are to be thanked, and at the same time congratulated on account of the issuing of so goodly a collection of thoughtful, wise, soulful essays.

Dr. Parker is fortunate in having his name associated—albeit so accidentally—with Prof. Seeley and his anonymous work concerning Christ. Yet, as was remarked in a previous notice of "Ad Clerum," these letters of advice to young preachers have real merit. They are racy, downright, exhibit a good degree of acquaintance with the pastoral and homiletic work, take off pointedly faults, and stimulate the reader to new devotion to the great art of speaking to men the Divine messages.

A SHORT COURSE IN ASTRONOMY, and the Use of the Globes. By Henry Kiddle, A.M., Superintendent of Schools. New York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. 1871. 1 vol., 18mo, 190 pp.

This is a very convenient little manual, based on the author's larger work entitled "Elements of Astronomy." It follows the objective plan of instruction, the attention of the pupil being constantly directed to the phenomena addressed to his own observation, and the reasoning made to proceed directly from them. The paragraphs are adapted to the topical mode of instruction. The Astronomical Index affords a brief summary of definitions, and the Problems on the Globe well-illustrated principles.

The same publishers have lately issued the following excellent text-books, which we commend to teachers and school committees:

ROBINSON'S FIRST LESSONS IN MENTAL AND WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. Edited by Samuel D. Barr, and illustrated with fine wood cuts.

A SHORTER COURSE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Simon Kerl.

GREEK PRAXIS, or Greek for Beginners. By J. A. Spencer, S.T.D., Professor of Greek in the College of the City of New York.

—J. C. H.

PAMPHLETS.—C. C. Chatfield & Co., of New Haven, are doing a service in issuing their university series of papers by eminent educators. In No. 5 of this series they give us three papers by Prof. John Tyndall. One paper is on the Methods and Tendencies of Physical Investigation, one on Haze and Dust, and the third on the Scientific Use of the Imagination.....Senator Corbett sends a document which contains accounts, chiefly gotten together by Rev. H. H. Spalding, concerning the early labors of American missionaries among the Indians of Oregon. It is to be hoped this document will correct some of the false impressions coming from Romish sources.

PERIODICALS.—Our Congregational Reviews are exhibiting no signs of faintness. The beauty and fullness of the *Quarterly* have been remarked upon by all who have read the January number. But the *Review*, published at Chicago, is greatly to be admired also. The number for March has an article on Spiritism, which is searching and yet appreciative of the phenomena known under that name. Dr. Holbrook has summed up in an impressive article the notable events which have distinguished the last decade. Mr. Dudley, of Milwaukee, is not complimentary in his allusions to Liturgies. The editorial notices of Books and Things engage our most intent thought. It gives us great pleasure to be so well represented every two months in Chicago....*Blackwood's* (L. Scott Pub. Co., N. Y.) devotes three papers to current questions arising out of the war, and has two serial stories; "Cornelius O'Dowd;" the Narrative of the Red River Expedition is concluded; some one makes a straight defense of the Classics in Education against Lord Lyttleton's recent proposition to drop Greek out of some of the courses at Oxford, and against Huxley's disparaging remarks on the general theme.... Littell's *Living Age* (Boston, $8 yearly) is always alive. What a wonderful amount of life it has had in it from the beginning till now. Twenty years ago chum was putting its volumes on his college shelves. Even then its numbers had swollen to a library. But eighty solid volumes more have since been added, and still there is room.... *Wood's Household Magazine* (Newburgh, N. Y.) is marvelously cheap—$1 a year, a monthly of forty pages.... *Good Health* is a wholesome-looking magazine, published by Alex. Moore, Boston.

SECOND PROBATION NOT DESIRABLE.—Among the contributors which the late change in the *Independent* has brought into that wide field is Dr. Horace Bushnell. In the last contribution, he discourses, in his usual suggestive manner, on the undesirableness of a second probation.

EAVESDROPPING.—The Rev. Dr. Enoch F. Burr, of Lyme, is the author of that able and excellent book entitled "Ecce Cœlum." The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, writing to the *Evangelist*, says: "The modest author happened to be in my audience unobserved, a few Sabbaths since, while I was comparing his book with Milton and La Place for pure sublimity of thought and expression. Going away, he quietly remarked, 'It is not every eavesdropper that hears as good things about himself.' We are quite sure that no one who sat next to him would suspect that under so shy and rustic an exterior was concealed so brilliant an intellect."

THE "BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC."—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe recently gave the following account of the origin of this well-known composition: "I was on a visit to Washington, during the first winter of the war, with Governor Andrew and other Massachusetts friends. We had been spending the day in the soldiers' camps on the Potomac, and I heard the 'John Brown Hymn' sung and played so often that its strains were constantly sounding in my ears. As the words in use seemed an inadequate expression of the music, I wished very much for an inspiration which would provide a fitting rendition of so beautiful a theme. But it did not come, and I retired to bed. Early in the morning, before daybreak, I awoke, and my mind in a half-dreaming state began at once to run upon the rhythm of the 'John Brown Hymn.' Very soon the words commenced fitting themselves to its measure, and the lines spun off without further effort. I said to myself, 'Now I shall lose all this unless I get it down in black and white.' I arose, groped about in the dark, got such stationery as may be found in the room of a Washington hotel, sat down, and wrote, as I frequently do, without lighting a lamp, the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.'"

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"In the *Overland Monthly* for June we find a rich supply of literary food. The variety is something extraordinary."—Spare Hour S. F.

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"Published at San Francisco, and heading the literature of the Pacific slope, the *Overland* is one of the best, ablest, and most readable monthlies published. Every article and contribution in its pages is interesting and entertaining."—Telegraph, Dixon, Ill.

"THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR MAY.—This admirable publication comes from its distant home a few days too late to have a place in our monthly review of the leading magazines. Perhaps it is because we thus have more time for perusing it, that it has become our favorite among the monthlies. But it certainly seems to answer the wants of the reading and studious people all through the vast interior of the continent better than any other magazine. If our readers want to see the freshness and early vigor of American life, the source whence a noble American literature is to be derived—a literature born of primeval life, with just a suspicion of some remembered idea of the conventional notions of a higher civilization—if, in fine, they want a literature distinguished as especially and definitely American, let them read the *Overland Monthly*."—Sentinel, Milwaukie.

"The best magazine for May that has come to our table is the *Overland*. It has no continued stories, which to bored readers of the Eastern magazines, three-quarters of whose pages are filled with bits and mouthfuls of things that have no relation either way, is a relief, and all its contents are fresh, racy, and entertaining."—Evening Post, Hartford, Conn.

"We are glad to welcome to our table this marvel of the Pacific slope. For we must confess that it is a marvel that a magazine should have at a single stride, as it were, placed itself side by side with those competitors who had many years the start."—Rhode Island Schoolmaster.

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"We are delighted to welcome this charming monthly to our editorial table. The *Overland* well illustrates that they can make just as interesting, brilliant and readable a magazine on the Pacific coast as they can in the great cities on the shores of the Atlantic."—Northern Budget, Troy.

"The *Overland Monthly* for May is rapidly helping to solve the question as to American literature. There is a freshness about its articles, a sense of being far away from old-world scenes and ideas, which is peculiarly its own."—Churchman, Hartford, Conn.

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"It is a singular fact that the young city of San Francisco should produce a better magazine than the ancient and pretentious town of Boston, but the American people have been forced to acknowledge it. The *Pacific Monthly* is so vastly superior to the Boston's *Atlantic* in the originality, spirit, and scholarly ability of its papers, month after month, that it is fairly entitled to be called the magazine representative of the highest American literary culture."—Daily Observer, Utica, N. Y.

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Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, ...Associate Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1871.

Communications intended for publication in The Pacific should be addressed to *"Editors of The Pacific."*

Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper, to John H. Carmany & Co., Publishers, No. 409 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

The Bay Association will hold its annual meeting with the Congregational church at Petaluma, Tuesday, April 4th, at 2 o'clock, P.M.; Preaching, at 7½ P.M. *Preacher*, Rev. J. H. Warren. *Reviewer*, Rev. C. H. Pope; Substitute, Rev. E. Corwin. *Essayist*, Rev. A. M. Goodnough; Substitute, Rev. B. N. Seymour. Book to be reviewed, "Argyll's Reign of Law." Subject for Essay, "Does Endless Growth belong essentially to the Human Soul?" Text for Plans of Sermon, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." Plans to be presented by every member, "Carefully prepared beforehand, and written in full."

J. A. Benton, Scribe.

[Those who wish to go to the meeting from San Francisco, must leave at 8 o'clock, A.M., by the "Donahue Line." Returning, members can leave Petaluma at 10½ o'clock, Wednesday forenoon.]

M.
1,000.
TEN HUNDRED.
ONE THOUSAND.

The growth of The Pacific has become too large, numerically, to be any longer expressed by any combination of three digits. A thousand numbers have at length been printed. If we place the average number of each issue at two thousand, then there have been two millions of copies published, and there have been ten millions of readers. If the amount of work done on the paper be not immeasurable, the amount of good it has done is certainly so. At some periods of its existence it has been sustained by great effort and some sacrifice; and now the moral and religious benefits it has rendered are the sources of satisfaction and thankfulness to those who were its friends and supporters.

Of those who have served as its editors, for any considerable length of time, all but one are still among the living, and all but two, or three, are now in California. Some of the hands that wrote for the first number still write for these columns, regularly, or occasionally. And all of those who have kindly rendered it much gratuitous service, in the more recent years, as Trustees, are yet hale and vigorous, if not "fat and flourishing." Ours is a healthy climate; and people who have "something to do" are never the ones who die first, in lands of peace and plenty.

The "millennium" has not come; though The Pacific has reached *its*, in one way. Possibly the millennium for which it specially longs, and toward which it toils, has hardly come sensibly nearer in the lapse of all these years. Perhaps some of its friends, grown older, are not looking now so hopefully as in the past for the speedy advent of the millennium. As lads lower their kites in storms, so age pulls hope down nearer to the ground. Rough experience cools ardor. Nevertheless The Pacific looks on a very different scene from that of twenty years ago, and expects to live for generations and centuries, and ages, if need be, and until the millennium does come, and reward its faith and fidelity.

The Rev. T. H. Rouse, of San Mateo, has presented to the Library of the Pacific Theological Seminary a copy of Bower's "History of the Popes," in four quarto volumes, which are in fine condition. The work was originally published by subscription, in London, in 1748. It is illuminated with a small medallion likeness of each of the Popes. The work is one of value. The donor will not be responsible for the accuracy of the likenesses, nor for the existence of any of the so-called Popes of the first three centuries. The giver has the thanks of the institution, and his generous deed is worthy of a numerous and wide following.

The vernal equinox has come again. It seems but a labored dream since the last autumnal equinox brought its deepening shadows and lengthening nights. We have had no long storms. We have had no copious rains. We have had no uncomfortable weather. A few light rains, a few frosty nights, a little thin ice, here and there, and a great many sunny days—these have made up our winter. And now the spring is here. The hills are green. Singing-birds return. The flowers open to the morning sun. And there are tokens of a harvest to follow the seed-time now past. There was a nice, quiet rain Saturday and Sunday. There is still a little hope for rain enough to mature all the early-sown crops, if not all crops, everywhere.

National festivities have come thickly upon us since our last date. Notwithstanding the quarrel which kept the Roman Catholic clergy aloof, our people from Ireland celebrated the day of their country's patron saint, last Friday, with music, procession, oration, beverage and dinner, with accompaniments. Tuesday, March 21st, our English and Scotch people had a festive season in honor of the marriage of one of their Queen's daughters to a nobleman of the realm, the Marquis of Lorne. A royal wedding is not unusual, but it is unusual, not unprecedented, that the daughter of a Queen should marry a subject of the Queen. But, as there is no prospect that this person can ever be heir to the throne, no difficulty can arise from the alliance, in that direction. And then it is a gracious thing, on the part of her Majesty, to consent to the union; and it brings the royal house nearer to the common heart. So our English friends have had their feast, and have sounded out their joy. And now on the 22d, as we go to press, our German people are celebrating the return of peace to the fatherland, after a victorious war against a neighbor, whose martial legions ravaged their native country two generations ago. May the peace be a lasting one, and its blessings abundant!

It is reported that "Ben Holladay" has made arrangements for the transportation of fifty thousand Germans from Bremen to Portland, Oregon, who are expected to settle along the line of his railroad toward the California line. We are glad to hear it. The Oregonians have a live man in Holladay. He never wastes time on trifles. He is always doing something on a grand scale. He is fertile in resources. He will astonish all the old "slow coaches" there may be up that way. If he cannot give new life to a people, he can at least stir them up to some fury, if it be not higher than a rage for speculation. We believe that Holladay will do splendidly for Oregon and for himself, if he has only half a chance. Let him have room according to his strength.

The Joint High Commission of Britain and America is now settling down to its work in the city of Washington. It is, on the whole, a good Commission, in its *personelle*. It would have been a better Commission, on the American side, if President Woolsey had been made one of the five. This Commission is charged with the settlement of all questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. These matters are chiefly, the "Alabama claims," the fisheries along the north-eastern coast of the continent, the Fenian raids into Canada, and certain questions of boundary and trade.

The cordial agreement of this Commission promises peace, amity, concord, friendship and co-operation in the process of civilization and enlightenment all over the world. Its dissensions and half-agreements portend hatred, strife, recrimination, conflict, rivalry and jealousy, everywhere, if not injury and violence, with no other probable result than war and blood. All good people should remember this Commission in their prayers. The Most High should be entreated to give light, wisdom, discernment and good-temper to its members, and to impress them with a rightful sense of the great responsibility that is on them.

England should love us, and we should respect her. Her relative rank in Europe may be lower than it was; but she is still one of the mightiest nations of the world, because she is the wealthiest, if not the greatest otherwise. Till money ceases to have friends, and knowledge ceases to be power, Great Britain will continue one of the grand empires of time.

The Presbytery of San Francisco met on March 6th, at the Howard-street church. It had the pleasure of receiving by letter the Rev. R. G. McCarthy; but the painful duty of dismissing two of their highly esteemed and most useful members—the Rev. S. H. Willey and the Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder. Both go to Congregational churches—showing that our brethren of that denomination are rather orthodox, and possess commendable taste.—*Occident*.

Crowning the Memorial Year.

In the annual circular to the churches, on the recent occasion of the day of prayer for literary institutions, intimation was given of the probable acquisition on the part of the Pacific Theological Seminary of a valuable site. It was announced in our last week's paper that negotiations were hopefully near their consummation, by which it was expected that the Trustees of the Seminary would become possessors of that property which for some years past has been known as the Pacific Female College, in Oakland.

Those negotiations have now been completed. The Trustees of the seminary have purchased that whole property, twenty-six acres, with the buildings and furniture, for $80,000. Forty-five persons, with the co-operation also of the First Congregational society, of Oakland, have agreed to take from the Seminary Trustees seventeen acres at $60,200. By this arrangement the Seminary becomes the proprietor of the nine remaining acres, worth at least $25,000, with buildings and other improvements worth $35,000 more, for $19,800.

The site is unsurpassed for beauty, commanding the finest possible views, while lying close by a large and rapidly growing city. It is easy of access, street-cars running directly past it. It lies midway between the two principal thoroughfares leading from Oakland to Berkeley, distant one mile and a half from the first and three miles and a half from the latter place.

Ample rooms for all the present wants of the Seminary are thus furnished at an annual cost not exceeding greatly that of the rental of inferior quarters in the city of San Francisco. Moreover, the building will leave large opportunity also for the establishment of an academical department, such as the wants of the Congregational churches demand.

We cannot disguise our personal gladness in this auspicious event. Every body of christians needs some common educational centre. It needs some institution about which its affections will grow, and on which its generous givers may bestow their offerings. These churches have thus far carried the Seminary nobly, with many a glad response to its needs. Now, when it stands before them having a fitting habitation, we cannot doubt that they will take yet greater satisfaction in providing for its present necessities, and for its future enlargement. We bespeak for this undertaking the unanimous good-will and hearty co-operation of the Pilgrim churches. The Memorial Year has not been altogether without its blessing hitherto; now, just as its last days are expiring, it is right pleasant to see $50,000 added to the foundations of this school for the training of the Pilgrim ministry on the Pacific coast. Not unmindful of the coincidence of this effort with the year we have been celebrating, the broad street, which leads to the new Seminary home, has received the name of Plymouth avenue.

The Christian Ministry of California.

The subject suggests grave thoughts in regard to the prosperity of Christ's kingdom on the Pacific coast. What is the character of the christian ministers of this state? What measure of ability do they possess? What amonnt of influence are they able to wield? With what amount of zeal are they prosecuting the work committed to them? What is their average standard of moral excellence? What degree of respect do they command among the masses—not on account of their official position—but because of their consistency and integrity of character?

These are questions which we are persuaded may afford serious and profitable reflection for every true minister of Christ. Whoever stands approved as a messenger of God to men on these Western shores, ought to consider well the opportunity of the field and the times wherein he is called to labor. No field on the earth waits with greater necessity, none presents more complex difficulties, none offers richer reward for wise, prompt, and patient toil.

Every feature of society intensifies the conviction with the thoughtful christian observer, that the Gospel, in its simplicity, fullness, and power, is the great thing needed for the correction of all evils, the molding of public opinion, and the harmonizing of the heterogeneous elements congregating from all parts of the world.

If in any quarter of the globe there is presented a rare opportunity for the most favorable comparison of the christian religion with any and all other religions of the world, it is in California. If there are any existing types of belief or unbelief not represented here, they must be very few indeed. To crown all, there is an alarming prevalence of that universal form of idolatry, which Paul styles "covetousness."

We are not disposed to overestimate the responsibility of the ministry in the self-denying effort and earnest conflict which the present time and opportuuity demand. We would take no burdens that belong to the churches and their members and lay them upon the shoulders of the ministers. But we are responsible for exerting the full measure of our power—we are not croaking. We believe the ministry of California will compare favorably with that of any other section of the Union. There are men tried and true—men of profound ability, rare accomplishments, and devoted piety. We do not believe the average talent and devotedness of our ministers will suffer by comparison. But in considering the work to be done, and the difficulties to be overcome, and especially the importance of *present* faithfulness as affecting the future prosperity of the churches, may we not well inquire whether greater efficiency cannot be attained?

Ought we not to weigh well the peculiar influences by which we are surrounded as affecting ourselves? Can any man take fire into his bosom and not be burned? Can he immerse himself in water and keep dry? As ministers are of like passions with other men, will they escape those subtile, unconscious influences which the prevailing features of society are ever impressing upon the individual mind and conscience?

If there is uncommon eagerness after wealth here, surely, we should guard against that avaricious spirit which forces itself into all the relations of society. If we do not, it will cripple our usefulness.

The ministry here as elsewhere is poorly paid, in proportion to the other professions; and its efficiency, in many cases, hindered in consequence. Many are longing for comforts, relaxation, books, facilities for hospitality and extended influence, which the churches ought to give them; and if they did it, even at a great sacrifice, they would be the gainers by it. We are confident that the majority of our churches would increase the usefulness of the minister by increasing his salary. As the farmer or mechanic can succeed best—other things being equal—who has the best implements for work, so the minister can accomplish most who is best furnished with need facilities.

But all this does not obviate the danger that we need to guard against, that of falling in with the feverish, covetous spirit of the times. We must do the best we can with the means afforded us, and give ourselves wholly to the work. We must not forget that singleness of aim which insures success in any enterprise.

However unjust, as far as the churches are concerned, the self-denial often required of us, we are to glory in the cross, and count it a joy that we are permitted to endure hardship for Christ's sake. These are first principles, and we cannot afford to lose sight of them. We are confident, too, that the power of the ministry might be greatly increased by a more confidential fellowship—a stronger bond of union and brotherly love—not only between ministers of different denominations, but between those of the same faith and polity.

We have heard remarks that indicated a jealousy on the part of some engaged in so-called humbler fields of labor, toward those who occupy more prominent places. Charges of pride, prodigality, aristocracy, etc., are sometimes indulged in. Some of moderate talent are mortified that others should have better positions and broader fame than they. Very often, the larger and more prominent field is looked upon only on the side of its comforts and emoluments.

Is it not well to look on the side of its increased trials and responsibilities? Is it not well to inquire whether the charge of aristocracy is not often founded in the ambition and jealousy of those who too carelessly and hastily make it? Or, if there is sometimes ground for the charge, might you not weave a mantle of charity from some question like this, "Should I be able to set forth a better example of humility under the same circumstances?" Again, on the other hand, let those called to the more influential positions not forget that a warm recognition of the labors of others, and a cordial sympathy with them, is one of the most important sources of their power for good. Bear with those who may even unjustly suspect you of undue self-complacency. These are thoughts, we opine, which need only to be suggested in order to awaken most profitable reflection in regard to that broad charity and frank fellowship which ought to be a growing characteristic of the christian ministry.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Eve., March 15, 1871.

We miss the comfort and the joy of many a gracious visit of God, because we do not recognize his presence. God is a Spirit, and with our eyes of sense we cannot see him. He must be spiritually discerned. It is only when night and darkness close the outward eye or wrap away from it the world of sense, that this inward vision grows clear and bright.

Jacob saw nothing at Luz, so long as the daylight lasted, but the stony hill, the twin valleys, and the distant line of verdure that marked the course of the Jordan. All was prosaic, tame, earthly, till the sun went down. Then, when the darkness shook its pavilion curtains about him and "things present" were hidden, came the visit of the unseen; the wondrous stairway, climbing from his pillar of stone to the celestial threshold, the troops of angels going and coming, and the white glory streaming down from above. Well might he say in the morning, "Surely, the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not."

We have many an experience like his, of the blindness, at least, if not of the vision.

We enter upon some scene of loneliness, desolation and danger without dreaming that it is, or is not, to be a Bethel. It is only a rough knoll where the night has overtaken us. Nothing but a pillow of stone invites our rest. There can be no comfort or light for us in this dreary chamber. Oh how we mistake! God is waiting for us there. That is his reception chamber. So soon as the sky is dark he will let down his starry ladder, and white-robed heralds will announce his coming, and we shall see his glory, and hear his voice saying, "I am with, thee and will help thee."

So, at times, he comes to us unseen, to hinder our going forward on some course leading to evil. Balaam rode hard at the call of Balak to curse the mighty host that troubled Midian. Thrice was he strangely withstood; and thrice in anger he beat the ass that carried him, and who saw more than her rider. And when at last his eyes were opened, he confessed, "I knew not that THOU stoodest in the way against me." So our pathway, when it would lead us into some peril for our soul, is often blocked by some obstacle that arrests our progress, and we know not that the Jehovah-angel is there. We fret and chafe, and try to push on by violence, ignorant that God is visiting us to whisper some friendly word of warning in our ear.

And how many gracious interpositions there are in providence to turn us aside from disaster, unintelligible to us till the event reveals the fatherly goodness that made haste to save us!

In the recent tragedy on the Hudson River Railway, a gentleman had engaged a certain "section" in a "sleeping-car" for his own use. Being a little delayed in his arrival at the station, the section was given up to another passenger. When the gentleman came at last, he might have felt very naturally a little disturbed that his rights had been infringed. He took, however, a section in another car, and saw, let us hope, after the catastrophe, that a divine visit had interposed, in the change that so annoyed him, to shield him from mortal peril.

Let us cultivate this gift of spiritual discernment. It is so susceptible of cultivation. We can walk our whole life through in the joy of the divine presence if we only have eyes to see it. Especially in our shaded experiences may we find that "dark waters and thick clouds" of the skies are only the folds of the tent within which God waits to show us his face, and the unveiling of his glory. How much we lose of hope, and help, and strength that might be ours if we saw "the Lord always at our right hand." "Many meet the gods, but few salute them."

Rev. John C. Kimball, Missionary for the American Unitarian Association, occupied the pulpit at the Unitarian chapel, morning and evening, yesterday. Mr. Kimball has recently arrived here. His field of missionary service includes Oregon and Washington Territory.—*Oregonian*.

Rev. C. A. Huntington has been appointed agent at the Skokomish (W. T.) Indian *vice* reservation, C. S. King, removed.—*Id*.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Fifteen were present at the meeting of the Club last Monday. The subject assigned was discussed with zest, and some of the reports from the churches were cheering. Special interest attached to a case of conversion reported by the pastor at San Mateo. A man temporarily at work there, as he was leaving the place, called to say that ten or twelve years ago he took an oath at the door of a Romanist church that he would never enter such a building again. He had kept the bad promise till within a few weeks, and had followed it up with habitual and profuse railings at God and religion. Persuaded to go to the Congregational church, a few weeks since, he found it so winsome and the doctrine he heard so helpful and so true, that he continued to attend, and now, changed, and in his right mind, he sits at the feet of Jesus. The subject for next Monday is "Revivals," to be opened by Rev. J. Kimball. The place of meeting is at Armory Hall, north-east corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. The time, half-past one. Visitors are cordially welcomed.

Notwithstanding the storm, and the interest attached to Dr. Scudder's farewell discourse, the audience at the Pavilion last Sunday evening, numbered from 1,000 to 1,200. Dr. Stone preached on the text, "Neither give place to the devil"—as interpreted by the proverb, "Speak of the devil, and he is sure to appear."

The Congregational church at Chico is engaged in special revival work, the pastor, Rev. I. M. Woodman, being aided by Bro. I. W. Brier. Several of the students in Bro. Woodman's school are rejoicing in hope. This church is furnished with a baptistery, and several persons received baptism by immersion in it last Sabbath. This "West Column" takes occasion from this, to express its opinion that no Congregational minister is true to Congregationalism, who would hesitate a moment to baptize by immersion any one who seemed to be a fit subject for baptism.

Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Stockton, preached at Atlanta, last Sabbath, and organized a church there. Atlanta is a rich farming settlement in the San Joaquin Valley, about fifteen miles southeast of Stockton. The people are of various views and denominations, and it was necessary to constitute a church in which all evangelical christians could unite, by omitting all but the *essentials*. On doing so in this case, as often before in the West, the result was virtually a Congregational church, though not in name, the government being vested in the membership. Superintendent Warren supplied Dr. Holbrook's pulpit on the same day.

Rev. A. H. Johnson, of Antioch, has been holding meetings every evening for two weeks. Several have come forward for the new life, and others are under conviction.

Rev. Mr. Bates, of San Bernardino, reports fifteen at the last communion. The court-house is so well filled at the Sabbath services that many are unable to get seats.

The farewell lecture of Rev. Dr. Scudder was delivered to an audience of 1,800 people, at the Pavilion, on Friday last. The subject was "Home," and was treated in the speaker's own peculiar style, humorously, practically, wisely, and as no other sensible man would think of dealing with the subject. His farewell sermon was delivered at the Howard Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. It appeared that during the six years of his pastorate, five hundred members have been added to that church. He bore hearty testimony to the harmony, energy, and generosity with which the church had labored together with him in the gospel. He expressed special gratitude that the church had never attempted to put a strait-jacket upon him, but were satisfied when after a close study and preparation, he judged and acted for himself in respect to the manner and matter of his preaching. Referring to the criticisms which had been passed upon his style, he truly said that it was his own, not borrowed, but adopted because he could work better in it than in any other, to build up the church, and to help men in practical, every-day christian life. In defense of it he cited the fact that recently a gentleman—a judge, lately a resident of one of the Southern states, on arriving in this state, requested an interview with the speaker, to thank him for a sermon printed in the *Alta*, through the reading of which he had been converted.

It proved to be *the sermon* which had been most severely criticised here. Dr. Scudder left for his new field of labor on Monday morning. Hearty farewells and earnest prayers for his long life and still larger usefulness, attend him on his way.

For several Sabbaths, Rev. Dr. Scott has been preaching, with great plainness of speech and great power, the truth respecting the final destiny of the wicked. The errors promulgated by Elder Grant make these teachings specially timely now.

The new Presbyterian church at Bodega, Sonoma county, will be dedicated next Sunday; Rev. Dr. Scott, of this city, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Eight children received baptism at St. John's (Dr. Scott's) Presbyterian church last Sunday.

From the *Occident:*

HEALDSBURG.—On Sunday, the 5th inst., nine persons united with the Presbyterian church, of which Rev. R. R. Wells is pastor, of whom seven were baptized. Two infants were also baptized at the same time.

Steps were taken to invite to our city the General Assembly of 1872. A committee was appointed to organize a church at South San Francisco, and it was decided to erect a church edifice there.

One of the members of the Chinese Presbyterian mission church in this city is laboring among his people as a colporteur in Idaho and Oregon. Another has just commenced study for the ministry.

Elder Miles Grant, Adventist, has been preaching in the Presbyterian church at Vallejo.

A Unitarian society is about to be organized at Napa.

Rev. E. K. Miller, Presiding Elder of the S. F. District of the M. E. church, South, reports in the *Spectator*, thirty-one accessions to the churches under his care.

REDWOOD VALLEY.—The *Spectator* contains a report of a protracted meeting held at this point, "ten miles north of Ukiah, resulting, as is hoped, in about forty conversions. Thirteen have been added to the M. E. church, South, and seventeen to the Baptist church. There are now eighty church-members in the valley, and very "few sinners left" there.

Thirteen persons have been added to the Baptist church at Santa Rosa, nine of whom were baptized. Special meetings have been held lately in connection with this church.

In the Union-square Baptist church the morning congregation was at least as large as any ever gathered there before. The pastor preached on missions, particularly Baptist missions in Europe, and a collection of nearly $100 was taken up for the cause.—*Evangel.*

From the Oregon *Advocate:*

The Oregon Conference of the M. E. church contains at present 68 traveling preachers, 56 local preachers, 4,941 members, including probationers.

A new Methodist church and seminary are projected at Walla Walla. One of them at least is to be erected during the coming season.

Reuben, one of the most pious Indians on the Yakima reservation, died on the 16th inst., in the full triumph of christian faith.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS. — Out of the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Varnum, of New York, whose legacies are $86,000, the American Board receives $5,000....The executors of John C. Baldwin's estate, Orange, N. Y., are paying out $72,000 now, of which $10,000 goes to the American Board....The High-street church, Portland, Me., on a late Sunday morning raised over $16,000, on condition the balance is secured, to pay off its debt of $20,000....The late Mrs. A. W. Onion, of Chester, Vt., gave in her will $1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, $300 to the American Tract Society, Boston, and $2,000 to Dartmouth College. .... The churches in Madagascar are, of course, Congregational. The third of the Memorial churches (so called) has been opened there. This is called the Children's church. It stands on a commanding position, and can be seen from a great distance. On this spot, in 1849, four christian nobles, including one lady, were burnt at the stake....The church at Guilford, Minn., ten years old, numbers about forty conversions, among them all the Sunday-school scholars over ten years of age, except one..... A curious illustration of the power of words is furnished in a recent sketch of Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church of the Pilgrims. In 1844, there was not a Congregational church in Brooklyn, though the population was about 60,000. December 22, 1843, Rufus Choate delivered his famous New England oration in N. Y. city, in which oration he introduced the words, "A church without a bishop and a state without a king." A controversy arose between prelatists and others as to the possibility of such a *church*. Out of that excitement grew the purpose to form a Congregational church in Brooklyn; and early in the year 1844, David Hale, W. C. Gilman, S. B. Hunt and R. P. Buck met over the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, among a lot of tea-chests, and after prayer by Mr. Hale, resolved to found the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn.... Mt. Vernon church, Boston, has called S. E. Herrick, of Chelsea. .... Some of the large accessions to the churches, recently reported, are at W. Vigo, Ind., 34; Dallas, Ill., 43; Oswego, Ill., 38; Grand Rapids, Wis., 50; Park-street, Boston, 20; church at Washington, D. C., 15; Second church, Hartford, Ct., 27; Park church, 21....New churches are reported organized, this week, at Freedom, Wis.; Athens, Ala.; Barker's, Kan.; Prairie Mound, Ia.; Pekin, Neb.; Barton city, Mo., and Livonia, Mich. It is contemplated to form a new church at Chattanooga, Tenn. The Presbyterian church at Plover, Wis., has voted to become Congregational. Nine churches every week would make us able to give "statistical lessons" to our sister churches, as well as take them. ....The new edifice at Waltham, Mass., has cost $55,000....The fund for disabled ministers and needy widows and orphans of Congregational clergymen in Connecticut last year amounted to $3,300.

ACCESSIONS AT CHICAGO.—Dr. Goodwin's church--Congregational--received March 5th, forty-five persons to membership, most of them on profession of their faith. The accessions to the Third Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Kittredge is pastor, was very large. There has been much interest in the congregation for several months, and as a portion of the fruits of the unusual awakening, fifty-one persons united with the church on profession of their faith, thirty of whom were adults, and twenty-one were heads of families. Thirty-eight were received at the same time by letter from other churches, making a total addition of eighty-nine to the membership of the church.

TEXAN PRESBYTERIANISM.—The Synod of *Texas*, says the *Interior*, reports that not a single man born in Texas or brought up on Texas soil had ever entered the Presbyterian church, though that church had been organized in the state thirty years! Is not that a solemn, shameful and remarkable fact? Into the church in Houston, organized thirty-one years since, not a single male communicant has ever entered. I do not think there are five candidates for the Presbyterian ministry in Texas! I do not think there are ten Presbyterian ministers in the state who are *wholly* devoted to their work; and who are obtaining a support thereby. I believe, at least twenty efficient ministers can, to-day, find self-supporting fields, with good prospects of usefulness. With an increase of at least two hundred thousand per annum their ministers increase at the rate of not exceeding three per year, and those of quite an ordinary character. They have suffered a Presbyterian college, built up through the indomitable energy of Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., to become nearly extinct. They have almost entirely ignored the colored race. They are doing but little for the evangelization of youth. Not more than four hundred Presbyterian newspapers, all told, circulate in all the state.

MODIFYING THE EPISCOPATE.—Modification of the Methodist ecclesiastical system is under discussion, with decided indications of being speedily effected. It is proposed to modify the Episcopacy, so as to have the bishops elected for specific terms, and not for life, as is the present rule. The time was when our Methodist brethren, or many of them, claimed for their Episcopacy all that the Church of England demands. There are few now who regard the bishops as having anything more than an appointment. They are equal in office with other elders, but like presiding elders holding an appointment of superintendents in a larger field, and with higher authority and influence than others.

MR. CHENEY'S STATUS.—The effect of the recent sentence of Rev. Mr. Cheney is thus stated by *The Episcopalian:* He cannot be invited to preach or officiate in any way in any of our parishes. He cannot be officially recognized in any way, by any minister or corporation of our church. His name must be stricken from the roll and list of ministers, and if he is a member of any boards, corporations, or societies in the capacity of a minister, he must be removed. He is one of the Honorable Secretaries of the Evangelical Educational Society, hence we shall expect an order to remove his name from that list. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Church Missionary Society, and his name must be thence removed. And so on to the end of the series.

SABBATH IN SWITZERLAND.—One grand evil in Switzerland, is the manner in which the Sabbath is spent. All government work through the people is done on the Sabbath. Is a member of parliament to be elected? It is done on the Sabbath. Are the annual lists of the young recruits to be arranged for the parish? It is done on the Sabbath. Are the recruits to be examined? It is done on the Sabbath. Is there a review? It is done on the Sabbath. The annual tir or shooting match? It is on the Sabbath: All work required from the people, in connection with the state, is on the Sabbath. In Geneva the theatres are all opened. In the hotel we stayed in, a grand ball began at eleven on Saturday night, and broke up before six on Sabbath morning.

UNION AND STRENGTH.—The new Fourth Presbyterian church, Chicago, formed by a union of the old North and Westminster churches, has called Professor David Swing to the pastorate, at a salary of $4,000.

METHODIST SENATORS.—Dr. Newman, of Washington city, speaking of the retiring United States Senators on the 4th of March, describes Senator Waiman T. Willey, of West Virginia, whose term expires at the time, as "dignified, wise, well informed, correct, of incorruptible integrity, a christian gentleman and honored with the esteem of all his fellow senators. Hon. Geo. W. Wright, brother of the late ex-Gov. Wright, who is to represent Iowa in the Senate, is, like Senator Harlan from that state, a Methodist. The new Senator from Delaware, Hon. Eli Saulsbury, is a Methodist, and so is Gen. John A. Logan, Illinois, who succeeds Senator Yates.

STATE SUBSIDIES TO CHURCHES.—Rather a remarkable sermon was preached by Rev. John Quincy Adams, pastor of the East Baptist church, New York, on "A profession of faith a barrier to the reception of aid from the state." The Rev. gentleman held that the denomination should at once refuse the recent grant of ten lots from the civic authorities, in order that they should not become paupers to the state. Let other denominations, he said, bear that stigma, but let not the name of the Baptist denomination, which had always kept aloof from state entanglements, be so tarnished. The acceptance of state assistance would weaken their reliance upon God, deprive Him of the opportunity of testifying His love for His children, and bring Baptists to the level of other denominations which partake of a semi-political character. The question as to the acceptance of the above-mentioned grant is attracting much attention and discussion in the religious world. The decision reached, however, was to accept the lots, despite the opposition of even so eminent a Baptist as W. R. Williams.

News Summary.

City Items.

—Wm. Morley Punshon, of London, England, who was to dedicate the Powell-street M. E. Church (Dr. Cox's) on Sunday, March 26th, has been detained for one week, and will in consequence not arrive here until the 29th instant. He will dedicate the church on Sunday, April 2d, at 11 A.M.; and will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Daniel in Babylon," at Platt's Hall, on Monday, April 3d. He will not preach at any other place or time, while in the city, except at the dedication service on Sunday, April 2d.

—The steamer John L. Stephens, which lay for a long time anchored in the stream, lies at the N. P. T. Company's wharf. It is rumored that she is to run to Panama.

—On Tuesday, 14th inst., Mayor Selby appointed Wm. R. Wheaton, an expert, to examine the books and accounts of John Hanna, the County Clerk, and to report. Mr. Hanna has been informed of the appointment, and requested to give Mr. Wheaton free access to all his accounts. The investigation will take only a few days.

—Treadwell & Co. are shipping to the estate of D. O. Mills, in San Mateo county, a quantity of new, portable iron-fencing, the invention of Charles S. Johnson. The fencing is supported by triangular braces, which need not be buried in the ground, but can remain standing on the surface. The stability of the whole fence is proof against storm or cattle.

—C. B. Denio, connected with the construction department at Mare Island, has returned from Washington, and gives information that a stone dock has been ordered by the Navy Department to replace the sectional dock at Mare Island, which is rapidly decaying. It is to run from the wharf front into the land, and is to be constructed of solid masonry. It will be large enough to accommodate the largest naval vessels. Work is to be commenced soon, and lively times will ensue in that locality.

—During the past week, 39 patients were received at the County Hospital, 65 were discharged, 7 died, and 3 were sent to the almshouse, leaving 326 at present in the hospital.

—During the past week, 12 paupers were admitted to the almshouse, 4 discharged, 2 ran away, and one died, leaving 319 still remaining.

—Caution! In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* *

State and Coast Items.

—The Fresno *Expositor* of March 15th says: "The sheep-shearing season for the spring clip has begun. The clip will, on account of the increased number of sheep in the county, be fully one-fourth, if not a half, larger than last season. The cattle trade will not, we think, be as good as usual, on account of the severe drought which has prevailed in a portion of the county, and the further fact that the pasture lands are overstocked with sheep and cattle, and consequently stock is not in as good condition as usual at this season of the year. Our farmers are expecting to realize good crops this season. If rains only follow to sustain the growth of vegetation, we think their hopes will be fully realized. Taking everything into consideration, we may anticipate a reasonably prosperous season."

—S. Baker, who lives about four miles above Hollister, brought to our office, the other day, a sample of wheat he called macaroni wheat. The grains were about three times the size of those of common wheat. In France this kind of wheat is ground into flour; here in California and other parts of the United States, it is used for making macaroni soup.—*Central Californian.*

—The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* notices a singular disease that has lately broken out among the fowls in that vicinity. They get the "droops," and die in less than an hour. Several persons have lost large numbers of chickens and ducks from this cause.

—The following is an approximation of the rain-fall in the several counties for the season to March 1st: Napa, 9 inches; Solano, 8½; Yolo, 8¼; Yuba, Sutter, and Colusa, 8; San Joaquin, 6½; Tulare, 4½; Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, 8½; Kern, 6; Sonoma and Marin, 9; Lake, 11.

—There is a scheme on foot for building a splendid hotel at Menlo Park, to be kept by Mr. Staples, formerly of Auzerais House, in San José. The establishment is to cost $60,000, furnished, and a considerable amount of stock has already been subscribed.

—With the close of the present term of the State Normal School, about one hundred ladies and gentlemen are qualified to teach in public schools throughout the state. County Superintendents in whose counties there are vacancies in the schools, can be supplied with competent teachers, graduates of the State Normal School, by addressing Rev. Dr. Lucky.

—Over five hundred shade and ornamental trees have been set out in Castroville the present season.

—More than five hundred acres in the vicinity of Castroville have been sown in mustard.

—A couple in Visalia have named their new-born baby Visalia Delta, the name of the newspaper published at that place.

—Buckley Brothers, of Merced county, sold last week to San Francisco dealers, delivered on the ranch, five hundred quarter-breed Cotswold lambs, at $2 per head.

—The Eureka mine at Grass Valley turned out $27,000 at its last two weeks' run.

—Congressman Fitch, of Nevada, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Europe.

—The Snelling *Argus* says that the crossing of the Cotswold with our common merinos increases the value of the carcass for early marketing, as well as gives length of staple to the fleece.

—Mrs. Ann Greer, of Carson, a lady sixty-five years of age, has just completed, after three weeks' work, a Rocky Mountain bed-quilt composed of over 3,800 pieces, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship.

—George Auld had his name placed on the Great Register at Stockton last week. He is the first and only native Californian of white parentage that has yet been registered in that city.

—Josiah Butterfield, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Pajaro Valley, died Friday, March 3d, of pneumonia, aged 76 years.

—One hundred tons of grain were shipped from Napa city last week.

Foreign.

PARIS, March 19.—An official proclamation of a committee assuming the name of Central, has been distributed throughout the city. It says the men of the barricades have taken possession of the ministry of justice and assassinated Generals Thomas, Clements and Lecompte. Who are members of the committee is unknown, as is also what they deliver Paris from. The crimes committed by them remove all excuse for supporting them by their followers. Let all who have regard for the honor and interest of France rally around the Republic and the Assembly. Signed by the Ministers at present in Paris. The Hotel de Ville is surmounted by the red flag and barricaded, but circulation is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is reported.

LONDON, March 20.—A *Times* special says respectable Parisians are stupefied. Gen. Lecompte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the heights. Thomas was arrested on the plain. Thomas' last word was, "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. Thiers is firm, but full of grief. Gen. Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

A *Telegraph's* special says on Saturday the *gendarmes* fired upon the Nationals, and the latter returned the fire. Several were wounded. Vinoy has been mobbed. The mob is triumphant, and virtually possesses the city. Only the wine-shops are open, and drunkenness is rampant. The women are armed. Gen. Chanzy has arrived, but was arrested at the station by the Montmartrists, and it is said will be shot to-day. All the notabilities are flying from Paris.

A dispatch from Versailles, says the *Officiel Journal*, announces that the whole Government, all the authorities of Paris, and 40,000 good troops, under Gen. Vinoy, are here.

PARIS, March 20. — The insurgents hold the Hotel de Ville, Palais de Justice, the Tuileries, and Place Vendome. Complete apathy is displayed, and the Bourgeois make no resistance to the insurgents.

The murder of Lecompte and Thomas was perpetrated by order of Riccioti Garibaldi, who directs the insurrection. They were shot in the garden of the Rue des Rosiers. Thomas resisted vigorously, when Garibaldi ordered him to be held against the wall while he was riddled with balls. Lecompte died with the utmost coolness, smoking a cigar, and refusing to bandage his eyes. Many executions occurred.

The Government has telegraphed for 30,000 men from Camp Sartor to come to Paris.

The Prussians at St. Denis will enter Paris if the garrison is increased beyond 40,000.

The city is full of Bonapartist agents.

Marriages.

JARRETT–DIAMOND—In this city, March 16th, by Rev. J. Rowell, George Jarrett and Harriette Diamond, both of this city.

GARVEY–HUBBARD—At Fort Bidwell, Surprise Valley, February 26th, Lieutenant Thomas Garvey and Eva Hubbard, daughter of Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, formerly of Marysville, now stationed at Camp Bidwell.

ROSS–TEMPLAR—In Chicago, Illinois, February 22d, Albert E. Ross, of Long Valley, Lassen county, California, and Mary E. Templar, of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

KEELER–CAUBLE—In Red Bluff, March 9th, George W. Keeler, of Ukiah, Mendocino county, and Cordelia Jane Cauble, of Payne's Creek, Tehama county.

Deaths.

BENDER—In this city, March 14th, Elizabeth M., wife of A. S. Bender, and daughter of Rev. Geo. C. Potts, of Philadelphia.

MARDEN—In this city, March 15th, Mary B. Marden, mother of Decatur and Mrs. Ambrose Hinds, aged 71 years and 6 months, a native of Massachusetts.

LAMB—In Vallejo, March 16th, Francis Lamb, a native of New York city, aged 47 years, one month and 27 days.

McKINNON—At his residence, Melrose, Prince Edward Island, Donald McKinnon, Esq., aged 79 years. Deceased was father of John J. and Daniel A. McKinnon, of this city.

BRADLEY—In Suisun Valley, March 14th, Mrs. Margaret Bradley, aged 84 years.

ALLEN—In Benicia, March 8th, Alborne Allen, aged 59 years and 5 months, a native of Fairhaven, Mass.

HEUSTON—In Philadelphia, March 8th, Thomas Heuston, aged 70 years, father of H. M. and Fred. G. Heuston, of this city.

VEATCH—At Erie mine, Nevada county, March 11th, Andrew A. Veatch, aged 37 years.

PRATT—In Oakland, March 19th, Henry Selden, infant son of Amasa and Louise Pratt.

HOWE—In Susanville, Lassen county, March 8th, Dr. J. W. M. Howe, aged 56 years.

Special Notices.

THROW AWAY YOUR CRUTCHES, unswathe your bandaged limbs; attack the enemy from within. While you have been skirmishing on the outside, the difficulty has been within the Citadel of Life. Your Blood! your Blood! purify that, by persevering use of "Yerba Santa," and you have conquered Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all kindred difficulties. Redington, Hostetter & Co., Agents, 529 and 531 Market street, San Francisco.

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CHAPPED hands and face, sore lips, dryness of the skin, etc., cured at once by Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get Hegeman's. Sold by all druggists; only 25 cents. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

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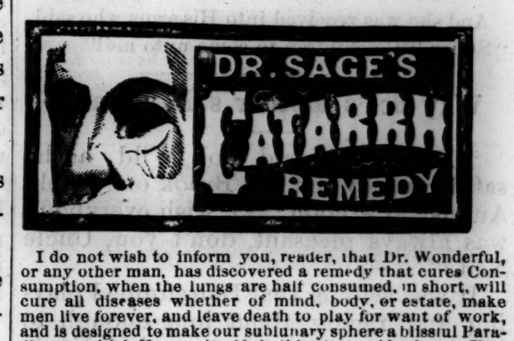

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Home Circle.

The Child's Prayer.

Into her chamber went
A little girl one day;
And by a chair she knelt,
And thus began to pray:
"Jesus! my eyes I close,
Thy form I cannot see;
If Thou art near me, Lord,
I pray Thee speak to me."
A still small voice
She heard within her soul:
"What is it, child?—I hear;
I hear thee—tell me all!"

"I pray Thee, Lord," she said,
"That Thou wilt condescend
To tarry in my heart,
And ever be my friend.
The path of life is dark—
I would not go astray;
Oh, let me have Thy hand,
To lead me in the way!"
"Fear not, I will not leave
Thee, poor child! alone."
And then she THOUGHT she felt
A soft hand press her own.

"They tell me, Lord, that all
The living pass away:
The aged SOON must die,
And even children MAY.
Oh! let my parents live
Till I a woman grow,
For if THEY die, what can
A little orphan do?"
"Fear not, my child!
Whatever ills may come,
I'll not forsake thee e'er,
Until I bring thee home!"

Her little prayer was said,
And from her chamber now
She passed forth with the light
Of Heaven upon her brow.
"Mother, I've seen the Lord—
His hand in mine I felt;
And, oh! I heard Him say,
As by my chair I knelt:
"'Fear not, my child!
Whatever ill may come,
I'll not forsake thee e'er,
Until I bring thee home!'"

And she was received into His arms, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me!"

Why Bob's Mother said "Don't."

"Dear me!" said Bob Wild, as he sat fishing by the Big Brook one lovely August afternoon, "I wish everybody was always pleasant, don't you, Uncle Ned?"

It was seldom that Bob stopped playing and racing about long enough to think of anything else, so that Uncle Ned was rather surprised at this speech. But if one is going to fish he must keep still a little while; and Bob had actually been quiet for some minutes. So beautiful was the green bank where he sat, so mellow the sunlight where it shone through the tree-tops and across the rippling water, so pretty the ferns and flowers that fringed the brook-side, that Bob who never noticed such things much, felt their pleasant influence.

He was happy, too, to have his uncle near by, for Uncle Ned was his oracle. He went to college, and knew everything, as Bob supposed. He could shoot a bird on the wing, and could catch quantities of fish. He was not old and tired out either; he liked to fly a kite for Bob, and would play blindman's-buff in the evening. Besides, he had been a soldier in the war, and could tell capital stories about the battles and the camps.

"Why, Bob," asked this delightful Uncle Ned, "who is *not* always pleasant?"

"Well," said Bob, "I'm having a good time now, but it isn't so at home. I wish mother wouldn't always be talking to me, and stopping everything I do. Ever since I can remember, it's been 'Bob, don't do this,' and 'Bob, don't do that.' I'm tired of it. Now if father and mother would always be good-natured and easy like you, Uncle Ned, what fun it would be! Why, mother would not have let me go a-fishing this afternoon, if you had not been here; and you see yourself it's just as safe as anything!"

"O Bob! I did not know you were such an ungrateful little fellow," answered Uncle Ned, though he spoke with a kindly laugh. "What do you suppose is the reason that your mother takes the trouble to say 'don't' so much? Isn't it because you're such a heedless little chap that you would spoil everything and kill yourself, if she was not kind enough to keep watch of you? I'm very fond of you, Bob, and I hope you are going to grow up into a fine man some day, but I do think your mother has her hands full. Why, you ought to be thankful you've got her to look after you, and keep you out of mischief."

"Well, of course she takes care of me," said Bob, reluctantly. "But why can't she be different?"

"Just because *you* are not different, my boy! When you will think for yourself, she won't have to think for you. You would be in hot water every day of your life, if it wasn't for her."

Here was a disappointment for poor Bob! Even Uncle Ned was not pleasant after all! It seemed he had always got to be talked to, and corrected. He did not like this uncle so well as before, and felt rather sulky. Seeing this, Captain Wild did not go on with the subject, and began talking about the bait.

When the sun was getting low, they had caught enough of the pretty little "shiners" to make a nice breakfast; and putting up their fishing-tackle, they set out for home. As they walked along beside the brook, Bob suddenly spied on the opposite bank a beautiful cluster of lady's-slipper hanging over the water's edge. Down went his fishing-basket, as he cried out, "O what splendid flowers! You wait a minute, Uncle Ned."

Before his uncle had fairly turned round, the careless boy had jumped down the bank, and was leaping from stone to stone, across the bed of the brook. The water was not deep, but the stones were slippery, and as Bob jumped boldly on from one to another, his foot slipped, and he fell down headlong into the water.

Captain Wild was after him in a moment, greatly alarmed because he made no outcry. He lifted him up, and bore him quickly back to the bank; but Bob was quite senseless. His uncle was used to accidents and dangers, and did everything to restore him. By God's blessing he succeeded. The poor little fellow's forehead had struck upon a stone, but the blow was, providentially, just one side of that spot upon the temple where it would have been death. His forehead was badly cut and swollen, but he was alive. After awhile, when he began to feel better, his uncle took him in his arms and carried him gently along till he was able to walk himself.

It was growing dark as they came in sight of home, and Bob saw his mother looking out of the window, as if watching for their return. He leaned closer and heavier upon his uncle's arm, and a low sob escaped his lips: he had not cried at all before.

"Well, Bob, my man," said Uncle Ned, kindly, "after all, mother would not have been so far wrong not to let you go fishing alone, would she?"

"I might have died in the water," said Bob, brushing away the tears. "I have been a bad boy, and mother is good, and so are you, Uncle Ned."

"We'll talk about that to-morrow," replied his uncle. "You are too tired now; but you must thank God to-night Bob, that He has saved your life, and that He gave you a faithful mother."—*Congregationalist.*

How to Treat Guests.

Many persons seem to have an imperfect idea of what is due from themselves to their guests. And we would respectfully call attention to a few suggestions, which, if practically regarded, might contribute a little to the comfort of those who sojourn temporarily among us.

Do not urge those to visit you, either by letter or word of mouth, whom you neither expect nor wish to accept your invitation. Politeness requires no such sacrifice of sincerity.

When a friend writes you that he is coming to make a visit if agreeable, reply at once, expressing your pleasure, assuring him that it is quite convenient and highly agreeable; or, as the case may be, regretting that just now you cannot make it as pleasant for him as is desirable. Be sure to have it understood that you wish to see him—if you do—and name some time when you will be happy to receive him as your guest.

If possible, meet your friends at the station. It makes them feel so much more welcome. Don't begin by asking them how long they are going to remain. That will depend upon their enjoyment.

Don't offer to take their outer garments as they enter the house, expecting them to plunge at once into hard visiting; but after the first greetings are exchanged, conduct your friends to the room they are to occupy—having previously sent their baggage thither—and then leave them to rest and renovate at leisure. The toilette requires attention after a journey; and no one feels comfortable with the dust and grime of travel upon him. A suit fit for traveling isn't always quite the thing for a parlor, and ladies, particularly, generally like to make themselves presentable before being presented to the other visitors you may happen to have.

Give your guests apartments as pleasant and convenient as possible, with as many comforts as you can command. Let them find soap, water, plenty of fresh towels, clothes-brush, blacking-brush, matches, etc. Every one is expected to carry his own comb, hair and tooth-brush.

On no account intrude a room-mate upon a guest, unless you have ascertained that it would be agreeable. A person of very much refinement don't enjoy bathing and dressing in the presence of spectators, even though friends of long-standing. And one must be brave indeed, to attempt it with a stranger present. Besides, the idea of sharing a bed with another, provided that the other is not of our own choosing, is about as repulsive as an idea can be. But what shall be said of the reality?

No guest chamber should be without a stove, or some facility for warming in cold weather. Dressing in the cold is decidedly comfortless; though a trifle more agreeable than running into the general sitting-room with your hair flying and half your clothing in your hands, to "make yourself up" there.

Don't begin by bringing out your hoarded silver and china, and loading your table with delicacies; and by and by come down to your usual style, apologizing by saying to your friends that you consider them of the family—a doubtful compliment under most circumstances.

Entertaining is not always intruding yourself upon a guest every moment. A quick perception will enable you to see when your company is desired, and when it can be dispensed with.

Do not allow your children—it is hoped you possess these treasures—to be bores, following a visitor about, even forcing themselves into his room. These little folks are not remarkable for discretion; and you have no right to expect others to tolerate their meddling and incessant chatter as you do.

Be ready to show your guests all the objects of interest in the place where you reside; but avoid that air of patronage which seems to imply that another has seen very little of the world, if he hasn't seen just what you have. In short, make it as agreeable for him in every way as possible.

Don't insist upon friends remaining longer than they find it convenient. When they go, accompany them to the railway station; and if you are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods and they are not, just place a "ticket" in each hand. You can do this in some delicate manner, and save the offense of seeming charity.

Little Things in Religious Life.

Little words, not eloquent speeches nor sermons; little deeds, not miracles nor battles, nor one great act or mighty martyrdom, make up the true christian life. The little, constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly" on their meek mission of refreshment, not "the water of the river great and mighty," rushing down in torrent noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life.

The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, little indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgences of self and of the flesh, little acts of indolence or indecision, or slovenliness or cowardice, little equivocations or aberrations from high integrity, little bits of worldliness and gayety, little indifferences to the feelings or wishes of others, little outbreaks of temper and crossness, or selfishness, or vanity; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.

And then attention to the little duties of the day and hour, in public transactions, or private dealings, or family arrangements; to the little words and tones; little benevolences, or forbearances, or tendernesses; little self-denials, self-restraints and self-thoughtfulness, little plans of quiet kindness and thoughtful consideration for others; punctuality, and method, and true aim, in the ordering of each day—these are the active developments of holy life, the rich and Divine mosaic of which it is composed.

What makes yon green hill so beautiful? Not the outstanding peak, nor stately elm, but the bright sward which clothes its slopes, composed of innumerable blades of grass. It is of small things that a great life is made up: and he who will acknowledge no life as great save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.

Nonsense and Oversense.

XANTIPPE AND SOCRATES.—All our preconceived ideas in regard to historical characters are, one by one, being swept away by the new developments of the present age. That much maligned woman, Xantippe, is now crowned with honor. It is now asserted that she was beautiful, thrifty, and a good housewife; that she first won the regard of Socrates by her wonderful conversational powers, and the skill with which she refuted some of his arguments; that in spite of the ugliness of Socrates, and his poverty, and obscure origin, she married him, discerning the beauty of his mind and soul; that her relatives disapproved the match, and she herself soon found her husband lacking in very essential qualities for comfort in common life. Socrates is found to have given himself little concern about the support of his family; he had no legitimate calling; he was a lounger in public places; he had a habit of inviting persons to dine with him when there was nothing with which to entertain them. Moreover, he was repulsive in appearance, slovenly in dress, and very unsocial at home. What wonder, then, if she lost her temper while attempting to keep the house and rear the children of such a man? The trials of poor Xantippe are only just beginning to be revealed!

A little fellow, some four or five years old, and who had never seen a negro, was greatly perplexed one day when one came to where he and his father were. The youngster eyed the stranger suspiciously till he had passed, and then asked his father: "Pa, who painted the man all black so?" "God, my son," replied the father. "Well," said the little one, still looking after the negro, "I shouldn't 'a thought he'd 'a held still."

There was a good deal of pith and point in the comment of the African preacher on the text, "It is more blessed to give than receive." Said he: "I have never known a church to die 'cause it gave too much. Dey don't die dat way. Brederen, has any one of you knowed a church to die 'cause it gave too much? If you do, just let me know, and I'll climb by the sad light of the moon to the moss-covered roof, and I'll stand and lift my hands to heaven and say, 'Blessed am de dead dat die in de Lord.'"

An eccentric, wealthy gentleman stuck up a board in a field on his estate, upon which was painted the following: "I will give this field to any man who is contented." He soon had an applicant. "Well, sir, are you a contented man?" "Yes, sir, very." "Then what do you want of my field?" The applicant did not stop to reply.

Good resolutions are like ladies who faint in a lecture-room—they should be carried out.

LADIES,

BUY

LATEST FASHIONS!

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S

PATTERNS!

The Best and Most Reliable in the World.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

SPEAKING OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, the New York "Independent" of May 5, says:

Some idea may be gained of the success of this experiment from the circulation of the "Metropolitan," which has GAINED during the past year nearly twenty thousand subscribers. This Magazine, which is issued monthly by the firm, contains the engravings of the various patterns, with the most minute and complete descriptions by the writers. The magnitude of the business can, however, be better judged by the fact that over one hundred and eighty persons are employed directly in designing, perfecting, and cutting patterns, and that the establishment pays in rents over twelve thousand dollars a year.

Patterns are sent from this house to all parts of America and to various parts of Europe. Every lady who procures one, receives with it the most minute instructions regarding material, and the manner of putting the garment together Provided she follows these instructions, she can cut, make, and trim with the most perfect ease every garment she wears. The utility and economy of the process is so apparent, that it must at once be recognized by every lady in the country

The "Democrat" of May 18, in an editorial, says:

And following the sewing machine, comes our fashions makers—Americans of genius, of taste, cultivated and refined. Foremost amongst all these is the firm of E. BUTTERICK & CO., whose great fashion-bazaar at 589 Broadway, New York City, is to people who dress well what the Bible is to a Christian. Here this firm employs hundreds of ladies of taste—ladies who make dress and the construction thereof a study; ladies who by intuition and experience know how to set off the human form to the best advantage. And here they study styles—make combinations of colors—experiment and illustrate, till from all their work come the fashions which are so universally adopted in this country.

Here they get up patterns for all sorts of dresses—for the kitchen or the ball-room, for the christening, the bridal, or the burial. They make little paper patterns of EVERY ARTICLE worn by women or children. These patterns, with cuts or pictures, show how the article is to be made up, how it will look, what material to make it of, what it will cost, and how long time will be required to make it. They tell how to fit any size, shape, or form, and to fit well, and what colors will blend with each complexion.

Last year this firm sold over four millions of patterns, and saved to the purchasers millions of dollars in dress and cost of time and money in manufacture. By them, any woman or girl who can read can learn how to make her own clothes. She can learn how to make them to advantage. No matter what article you want, this firm will send you a paper pattern, telling you how to make it.

The "Home Journal," always the best of authority in modes of taste (it is the acknowledged Court Journal of the United States, if we may use this term), in a recent number, says:

There is nothing that a civilized being would wish to wear, that is not to be found in paper in this establishment; and if any man or woman doubts the possibilities of creating an American method of dressing which shall make us independent of the foreign claimants, of all taste, pray beg them to visit the establishment of E. BUTTERICK & CO., 589 Broadway, and they will feel assured of American independence in the fashioning of our clothes, if in nothing else, and also, that a more artistic taste prevails on this than on the other side of the ocean.

We could quote an almost endless number of notices similar to the above, given us by the leading journals, but we deem these sufficient. We have a host of imitators TRYING to follow in our tracks, but the secret necessary for success—the system by which the perfection of our patterns is attained—we carefully guard from pillagers.

Fully confident that the above quotations will be sufficient to satisfy all that our work is REALLY useful, we ask you to carefully examine the Catalogue, and see if there is not something in it that you want.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

H. A. DEMING,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast,

OFFICE OF THE

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No. 137 Kearny St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.

BELIEVING THAT EVERY MAN SHOULD BE held personally responsible for whatever he offers to the public as an antidote for any existing evil, and that no honest man can, for the sake of gain, offer as Remedy that which may prove an injury, we shall say no more than we believe to be strictly true, and easily proved in relation to the merits of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

We have known it for many years as a valuable remedy in all Pulmonary Complaints. It has been given to a great number of persons, old and young, male and female, and it can be truly said that rarely, if ever, was known a single instance in which it has not effected a speedy cure of the most violent cold or long-seated cough; and, in case of Asthma, Whooping-cough, sore Throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which it has not afforded entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to say that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is a remedy for "all the ills the flesh is heir to," but we do say, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it has been found to be a safe, pleasant, and sovereign remedy for the most violent cold, long-neglected cough, sore throat, asthma, whooping-cough, or any affection of the throat or lungs arising, as almost all such complaints do, from what is at first considered nothing but a "slight cold"—the final consequences of which need not be pointed out. Prominent, however, among the ills thus engendered, is that of consumption, for which it is said there is no remedy, and perhaps there is not. But if

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

Which we so strongly recommend, be a remedy for such complaints as we have enumerated, what effect will it have upon that scourge of the human race, CONSUMPTION? We answer, it will be to afford its victims immediate relief! It will check the ever-accompanying cough; this done, refreshing sleep is sure t follow, and, in its train, increase of strength, a brighter eye, a more cheerful countenance—and, why not a restoration to health? CURE YOUR COLD while it is yet what you consider but a slight one, and you will have less occasion to seek a remedy for any of the countless ills so sure to follow from it when too long neglected. Cure it in your children, instead of allowing them to retire to their beds night after night with a SLIGHT COLD, from which almost every family has had sad experience; they too often rise with headache, sore throat, or fever.

A kind Providence has placed at the disposal of His intelligent creatures, all the remedies requisite for the relief of such diseases as He permits to afflict mankind. Among the gravest in this category are those of the CHEST and LUNGS. A thorough and patient investigation into the character and treatment of these affections, has resulted in the selection and approval, by the more intelligent of the present day, of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

The use of which is synonymous with speedy relief and health. Consumptives, try it! For sale by all Druggists.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

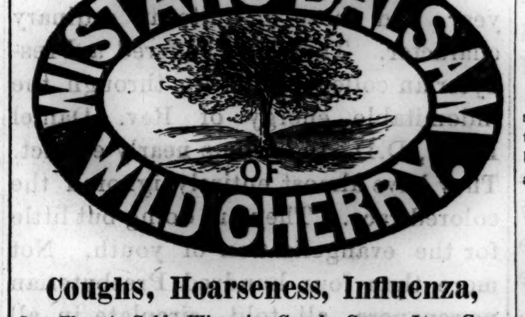
Should be resorted to on the slightest indication of a cough, cold, or asthma.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents, San Francisco.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst Scrofula to a common Eruption. Pimples and Blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach.* It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer of the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent, have frequent Headache, mouth taste badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or Biliousness. In many cases of Liver Complaint, only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierces Golden Medical discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.



Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver-Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

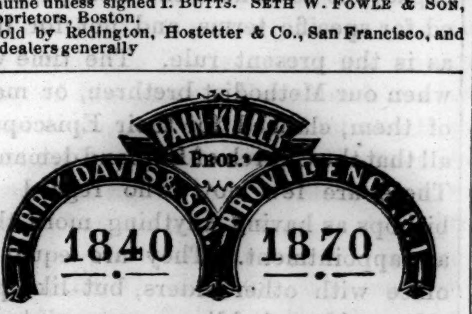
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.

Sold by Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco, and by dealers generally



Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself, and liable at any moment to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principal lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions, or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others to the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty; but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer still is growing in public favor.

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REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation now before the public.

t s made exclusively from the choicest Jamaica Ginger Root, and on scientific principles containing none of those deleterious properties common to all the cheap preparations now before the public.

Its style is such as will commend it to the retailer, and to the consumer its qualities will recommend it as superior to all others.

We pledge ourselves to preserve its high standard of purity and excellence, and guarantee it to be in all respects superior t all other similar preparations.

Quality and style considered is by far the cheapest preparation before the publ

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BLOOD PURIFIER.

An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

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Are the perfectly pure and highly concentrated Extracts from FRESH FRUITS, prepared with great care.

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Ice-Creams, Custards, Pies, Blancmange,

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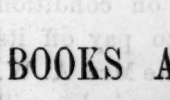
Are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels Skillful Caterers and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery Dealers and Storekeepers throughout Californiaa and Oregon.

We respectfully ask you to prove, by trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those factitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice, and which parade their CHEAPNESS as the most important point to be considered.



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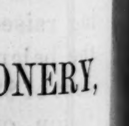

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Farm and Garden.

As Ships Becalmed.

As ships becalmed at eve, that lay
With canvas drooping, side by side,
Two towers of sail, at dawn of day
Are scarce long leagues apart descried.

When fell the night, up sprang the breeze,
And all the darkling hours they plied;
Nor dreamt but each the self-same seas
By each was cleaving, side by side:

E'en so—but why the tale reveal
Of those whom, year by year unchanged,
Brief absence joined anew, to feel,
Astounded, soul from soul estranged?

At dead of night their sails were filled,
And onward each rejoicing steered;
Ah! neither blame, for neither willed
Or wist what first with dawn appeared.

To veer, how vain! On, onward strain,
Brave barks!—in light, in darkness too!
Through winds and tides one compass guides:
To that and your own selves be true.

But O, blithe breeze! and O, great seas!
Though ne'er that earliest parting past,
On your wide plain they join again,
Together lead them home at last.

One port, methought, alike they sought—
One purpose hold where'er they fare;
O, bounding breeze! O, rushing seas!
At last, at last, unite them there.

—*Arthur Hugh Clough.*

How to Make Sheep-husbandry Profitable.

FROM AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, BY J. R. DODGE, FEB. 8, 1871.

I come to the inquiry, Can sheep-husbandry be made profitable in the future? I answer, Yes. Then how? by what breeds? and where located?

The first requisite is, not that the wool-growers shall be unduly favored, but that they shall not be discriminated against by the Government; that the burden of taxation necessarily resting upon the home producer shall be laid at least with equal weight upon the foreigner who in the solitudes of almost savage wastes avoids all tribute to civilization and government. *There should be no premium paid to alien industry.* With the exception of the very finest for cloths, a little lustrous combing wool for a class of worsteds, and some of the coarsest for carpets, we already produce all the wool required for consumption, so that every pound introduced for other purposes displaces a pound of our own; and one would imagine, that with a continent before us, nine-tenths of which is unutilized by agriculture, containing 100,000,000 acres of herbage, yearly wasted, sufficient at least for 100,000,000 sheep, capable of producing more wool than Great Britain herself is able to consume, the home competition, foreigners being excluded, would reduce the prices to a reasonable level, but one remove above that resulting from the competition of the world.

2. Another essential is the utilization of the vast plains beyond the Missouri, the valleys and slopes of the Rocky mountain system, the savannas of Texas, and the mountains of the South, in the production of merino wool, where uncropped herbage annually decays in sufficient amount to clothe in comfort and elegance every human being on the continent of North America. While the merino can be profitably kept under more varied conditions of rural husbandry than any other sheep, it is especially the breed for the border, the arid plain, the mountain fastness, and the wilderness; it is the nomadic member of the ovine family, a great traveler, yet social and generous, frugal and thrifty—delighting in the depth of the solitudes, yet never a *solitaire*.

3. Almost equally essential is the introduction of the element of mutton-with-wool into the improved husbandry of the older States, as a link in the chain of a wise rotation, and as an inseparable adjunct of high farming—mutton as the product of large yields of the roots and grasses, obtained in the shortest period of time and in the largest measure of quantity, with wool as a valuable incidental, and manure as a third result of present intrinsic value and still greater economic importance as a productive investment. Few owners of long-wool flocks in this country appear to understand practically the difference between fine-wool and long-wool husbandry, forgetting that it is the destiny of the merino to be *kept* for wool, of the Leicester to be *killed* for mutton, and holding the mutton-sheep, upon barely thriving rations, for the purpose of shearing once in each year. The folly of such a course is like that of a beef producer who should let his animals run in the stock-range and expect the results of stall-feeding. The mutton breeds, like short-horn cattle, are simply machines for converting farm products into meats and fertilizers, the production depending upon the regularity and freedom from friction with which the machinery runs—irregular feeding, and occasional scanty supply, undue exposure to cold, or a temperature uncomfortably high, reducing inevitably the amount of flesh produced by neutralizing the nutritive power of a certain quantity of feed. To make mutton with the highest profit every pound of hay, roots, or grain fed must yield a fair result in flesh gained. Thus, while wool-growing may be successful in the midst of primitive, almost barbaric practices in culture, mutton-production involves arts of husbandry the most advanced, and a knowledge of animal physiology the most enlightened. But the full value of mutton-making, as a part of a system of farm rotation, cannot be determined with reference to its immediate returns. It has often happened in England, in the early figuring of the farmer, that turnip feeding has an apparent loss, while the net product of four years' rotation has resulted in a decided profit, which could not be enjoyed in the absence of the fertilizers obtained in the production of meat from grass and roots. It should be remembered that the selling prices of farmers express very inadequately, especially in this country, the difference between the productive capacity of poor and rich soils, as shown by the accumulation of a lifetime of industry and economy.

Improve the Time.

Every farmer and gardener should have a workshop with a stove in it, and a loft overhead where he can put timber to season, which is suitable to make swivel and double-trees, hoe, rake, spade, and fork-handles, axletrees, bolsters, sliders, tongues, etc., etc. He should have a tool-chest with the ordinary tools for such work—such as drawing-knife, hatchet, chisels, augers, brace and bits, saws, mallet, etc., and have a supply of bolts and taps, nails and other things which may be needed from time to time on a farm. Such a workshop would afford a comfortable and inviting retreat for the farmer and gardener and their boys; and no matter how cold or wet, no matter how fiercely the storm raged without, all would be snug and safe, and much could be done towards helping on the press of work when active operations come on in the busy days of spring.

Besides this, it would afford pleasant as well as useful recreation to the male members of the family, and thus many a dollar would be saved, to say nothing of the loss of time consequent upon running to the village or cross-roads shop, to have trifling little jobs of work done. The custom indulged in by many farmers and their sons, of visiting the mills, shops, stores, and other "loafing" places in their neighborhood, during the winter season, and spending many valuable hours, both day and night, is, to say the least of it, quite improper. Habits of idleness are engendered, and, too frequently, habits of dissipation—all of which could be prevented, if such plans for home occupation were prepared as herein suggested. *Make home attractive*, is a maxim which cannot be too often urged upon all. Let it become dearer to every member of the family, male and female, than any other place on earth. In addition to a workshop, prepare a comfortable room for the boys, where they can be by themselves; provide good books and papers.—*Country Gentleman.*

COTTAGE HOMES OF ENGLAND.—There are no cottages in England more than five hundred years old. The fish house at Meare, near Glastonbury, is the only cottage supposed to be even as old as that. Those that remain owe their durability to the fact that they are built of oak. Whatever the sanitary reformer may have to say against these ancient cots, they are always picturesque, and never out of harmony with the scenery around them. Their gable roofs of cosy thatch, or red tiles bright with moss and lichen, their ornamented chimneys, and walls of plaster, laced and interlaced with heavy beams, come peeping out from the green lanes of Kent, or fringe the breezy Surrey commons, or lie nestling in the woody vale of Sussex; while in Yorkshire and Wales their aspect is bleak as the moor or mountain side. In Cumberland and Devonshire they are built alike of stone; but in the north their architecture is "Cyclopean," in keeping with the stern aspect nature presents amongst these wild, thinly-peopled hills; while in the south, covered with ivy and hidden amongst gardens and orchards, each little cot is a poem in itself. This harmony arises from necessity. It is partly due to the gentle influence of time, and partly to the fact that the same soil which produces the natural scenery produces the material of which the cottages are built. In the north, wood is scarce, stone plentiful: hence the stone villages of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the pottery districts and the midland countries, clay is abundant, and brick cottages are the rule. In Westmoreland, the red sandstone is used; in Kent, the ragstone; in Lincolnshire, the Ancaster stone; in Cornwall, granite; in Essex and Herts, flints from the chalk hills; in Hampshire, mud mixed with pebbles; in Norfolk and Suffolk, lumps of clay mixed with straw.—*Leisure Hour.*

A GARDEN is a beautiful book, writ by the finger of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter. You have only to learn them—and he is a poor dunce who cannot, if he will, do that—to learn them and join them, and then go on reading and reading. And you will find yourself carried away from the earth by the beautiful story you are going through. You do not know what beautiful thoughts grow out of the ground, and seem to talk to a man. And then there are some flowers that seem to me like over-dutiful children; tend them but ever so little, and they come up and flourish, and show, as I may say, their bright and happy faces to you.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

TO WASH BLACK CALICO WITHOUT FADING.—Put it to soak in weak suds made boiling hot; let it stand until cool enough to handle, then wash and rinse in the usual way. For stiffening, use strong coffee or old skim-milk.

HOW CLOVES ARE GROWN AND GATHERED.—Few condiments are in greater repute than clove spice, the produce of a tree growing in the East Indian archipelago, and denominated *caryophyllus aromaticus* by Linnæus. This clove-tree is indigenous to the Moluccas, or Spice islands, where, as well as Sumatra, Mauritius, Bourbon, Martinique, and St. Vincent's, it is now extensively cultivated. For a considerable time the Dutch managed to restrict the growth of this valuable tree to the Moluccas, but the selfish policy has completely failed in its intent. Many parts of the clove-tree are odorous, but the cloves of commerce are the dried flower-buds; these being found to contain the odorous principles characterizing the spice, more highly developed than any other part. The flower-stems, however, are nearly as strong; and these, broken up into small lengths, frequently mingle with the real cloves of commerce. The dried clove flower-bud, with stem attached, bears a striking similarity to a nail, hence the French name *clou*, from which the word clove is derived. The fully expanded flower is much less pungent and spicy than the yet undeveloped bud; hence care has to be taken lest the development proceed too far before gathering. When sufficiently ripe, the buds are collected either by hand or else by beating or hooking down—very much as wild hazel-nuts are plucked. They are either dried by fire-heat, or, what is preferable, by exposure to the sun. The chief virtue of cloves resides in a pungent, volatile oil, present to such an extent that it may be forced out and made evident to the eye by pressure. By distillation most of this volatile oil may be drawn off, leaving the cloves unaltered as to shape, but of course deteriorated. The Dutch used to perform this ingenious operation, and sell the exhausted cloves afterwards. They went to work ingeniously, as the following statements will manifest. It has been already remarked that so rich in volatile oil is the clove, that exudation takes place on pressure. The Dutch operators, having extracted the odorous oil, made good the appearance of the same by a glaze of olive-oil; a practice altogether more ingenious than commendable. Commercial cloves being the undeveloped flower-buds, it follows that these, if not plucked, would grow into flowers, and the latter into fruit. The name of mother-clove has been given to this fruit, which but rarely finds its way to this country. Mother-clove resembles the olive, but is smaller. Its odor and flavor are comparable to the clove, but not so strong. The Dutch occasionally make a sweet preserve of this mother-fruit, and from time to time small consignments are sold in our markets.

AN EASY CHAIR.—A delightful easy sewing chair can be made in a few hours of one from which the canes have been broken away, by sawing off the front legs about two inches, the back ones three or four; tack a bit of old, strong carpeting, canvas, or something of the kind across the seat; make a curtain of an old small-figured dress or of pretty print, fasten it to fall around the sides of the chair; fit a cushion to the back and one to the seat, cover it with the same, and you will have a comfortable and pretty chair, in which you can *rest* while you work. This fashion of chair—in the particular of having the seat slope backwards a little—was the invention of a friend of mine, while suffering from a prolonged illness. Rocking-chairs did not suit; she grew tired in them even faster than in an ordinary chair, and lounges were no better, while in this chair, manufactured under her superintendence, by a brother, she found just what she desired. Chairs and rocking-chairs, as ordinarily made, give no support to the back below the shoulders, and thereby tend to make a person round-shouldered, by throwing them forward; a chair made in this way, on the contrary, allows a person to sit, giving support to the small of the back, in which case the shoulders will look out for themselves, and instead of being placed in an unnatural position, with the support in the wrong place entirely, you will find yourself just right in all respects, and will rest in your chair almost as well as in lying down.—*A farmer's daughter, in Vermont Farmer.*

A PERFECT HORSE.—One who is considered as authority in horse matters, states that a perfect horse is one about fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high; a lengthy, arched neck; sharp, pointed ears; a large, full hazel eye, broad between them; not too long a face, but a straight one; a large, open nostril; a strong under jaw, to masticate his food well; a good, round body; a big, full chest; large around the girth, denoting plenty of lung power; thin withers, and an animal standing erect on his fore legs. Such animals it should be the object of breeders to produce, and this requires both judgment and care.

THE cultivation of the banana is engaging considerable attention in the neighborhood of Palatka, Florida, and the river counties. Three years ago a gentleman in Orange county set out nine plants, and is now reaping the fruits of a three-acre field, and realizes $125 per month from the fruit and the young plants that are continually suckering around the roots of the old plants. The banana fruits in all seasons, the year round, and is fertilized by the shedding of its huge leaves.

VICE rides to hell in a splendid coach and four, while virtue goes to heaven bare-footed and begging.

Scientific.

Pins.

Birmingham, into which the trade was introduced about a hundred years ago, is now the headquarters of the pin manufacture. Then, a single pin passed through fourteen pairs of hands in the operation of straightening the wire, pointing, cutting into pin lengths, twisting wire for heads, cutting heads, annealing heads, stamping heads, cleaning pins, whitening, washing, drying and polishing, winnowing, paper-pricking, and finally papering up. Adam Smith, arguing on the advantages of the division of labor, can find no better illustration than that afforded in the making of a pin. Not only the whole work is a peculiar trade, but it is divided into a number of branches, of which the greater part are likewise peculiar trades. One man draws out the wire, another straightens it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, a fifth grinds it at the top for receiving the head; to make the head requires two or three distinct operations; to put it on is a peculiar business; to whiten the pin is another it is even a trade by itself to put them into the papers; and the important business of making pins is, in this manner, divided into about eighteen operations, which in some manufactories are all performed by distinct hands, though in others the same hand will sometimes perform two or three of them. We have seen a small manufactory of this kind, where ten men only were employed, and where some of them constantly performed two or three distinct operations.

How Marbles are Made.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles—those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America"—is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knuckle with, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown, by the one hundred or two hundred, into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size, is placed over the stones and partially resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while the water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, containing only three of these mills, will turn out fully sixty thousand marbles in each week. Agates are made into marbles at Oberstein, by first chipping the pieces neatly round with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

THE MUSCULAR STRENGTH OF INSECTS.—The strength of an insect can be finely illustrated by a feat that was once performed by a beetle—*oryctes maimon*—a variety that is quite common in the United States. The beetle, for want of any box at hand, was put beneath a quart bottle full of milk, upon a table, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to the surprise of all in the room, the bottle began slowly to move and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce, so that it really moved a weight one hundred and twelve times exceeding its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this feat, by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing within against the side. We have another instance of insect power that is quite as remarkable as the one just related. A small kind of carabus, an elegantly formed ground beetle, weighing three and a half grains, was once fastened by a silk thread to a piece of paper, a weight having been previously laid upon the latter. At a distance of ten inches from its load, the insect was able to drag after it, upon an inclined plane of twenty-five degrees, very nearly eighty-five grains; but when placed on a plane of five degrees, inclination, it drew after it one hundred and twenty-five grains, exclusive of the friction to be overcome in moving its load—as though a man were to drag up a hill of similar inclination a wagon, weighing two tons and a half, having first taken the wheels off.—*Hartford Churchman.*

THE peculiar and exceptional blueness of the water in lake Geneva is attributed by Prof. Tyndall to small mineral particles in the water, which do not settle even if the water is still. It is asserted that the smallest particles of matter capable of reflecting light reflect by preference the blue end of the spectrum, no matter what their color.

ADRIAN'S VILLA, near Rome, was to be sold December 14th. Cypresses which were growing in the time of the Emperor Adrian are still standing on the land. The most celebrated pieces of sculpture known to the moderns were found on a part of the estate.

Business Directory.

ASSAYERS.

California Assay Office—(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers) No. 512 California St., one door west of Montgomery, San Francisco. H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Mars, Assayer. Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc.

BOOK-BINDERS.

Bartling & Kimball—Book-Binders, Paper Rulers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 505 Clay St., south-west corner Sansome.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Loomis, W. E—Periodical and Stationery Depot, corner Sansome and Washington Streets. Subscriptions received. Agent for Koch's Patent Binders.

Roman, A. & Co—Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, Publishers of the Overland Monthly, etc., etc., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Beers, H. M. & Co—Pioneer Shoe Factory. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ladies' and Misses Boots and Shoes, No. 238 [illegible] Street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Holmes, H. T—Manufacturer of Santa Cruz Lime, importer of Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Hair, Nails, etc., corner of Market and First Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dodge & Sroufe—Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Provisions, No. 406 Front San Francisco.

CORDAGE.

Tubbs & Co—San Francisco Cordage Manufactory 613 Front Street, San Francisco.

CUTLERY.

Price, M—Cutler, 415 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

DRUGGISTS.

Adams, S. & Co—Pioneer Druggists. Wholesale Agency for Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. A full assortment of Drugs and Medicines at 344 Bush St.

Gates, Justin & Bro—Successors to Gates & Keith, Druggists and Apothecaries, 219 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

Redington, Hostetter & Co—Wholesale Druggists, exclusive agents Hostetter's and Drake's Plantation Bitters, Nos. 416 and 418 Front Street.

ENGRAVERS.

Truworthy, F. M—Engraver of Stencil Plates' Brands, etc., 321 Front Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Stencil Brushes, Ink and Cups.

FIREARMS.

Curry, N. & Bro—Importers of Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols of every description, 113 Sansome Street.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Weston, C. W—General Commission Dealer in Fruit, Country Produce, etc., Pacific Fruit Market.

GOLD PENS.

Pearce, H. D—Manufacturer and importer of Gold Pens, Holders, and cases, 606 Montgomery Street.

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Occidental Insurance Co—Fire and Marine Insurance. Office, S.W. cor. Montgomery and California Sts. Chr. Christiansen, Pres't. B. Rothschild, Sec'y.

Pacific Insurance Co—Of San Francisco. Gold Assets, $1,700,000. Jonathan Hunt, President. A. J. Ralston, Secretary. 422 California Street.

People's Insurance Co—Fire and Marine. C. F. MacDermot, President. John H. Wise, Vice-Pres't. H. G. Horner, Secretary. No. 16 Merchants' Exchange.

United States Life Insurance Co., of New York. B. J. Dorsey, General Agent, 41 and 42 Merchants' Exchange, California Street.

IRON WORKS.

Hanscom & Co—Ætna Iron Works, southeast cor. First and Tehama Streets. Manufacturers of Iron Castings and Machinery of all kinds.

LAWYERS.

Cowles & Drown—Law Office, No. 621 Clay Street, south side, over Savings and Loan Society.

Gray & Haven—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, San Francisco, Cal., in building of Pacific Insurance Company, N.E. corner Cal. & Liedesdorff Streets.

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Smith, C. W. M—United States and European Patent Office, 526 Montgomery Street. Patents obtained in all places where patent laws exist.

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Carr, M. D. & Co—Book and Job Printers, 532 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff Street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Company.—Mahon, Rapp, Thomas & Co, 505 Clay street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco.

Cubery & Co—Book, Job and Ornamental Printers, 536 Market Street, just below Montgomery Street, opposite Second.

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Eastman, Frank—Book and Job Printer, (Franklin Printing Office) 509 Clay Street. Give him a call.

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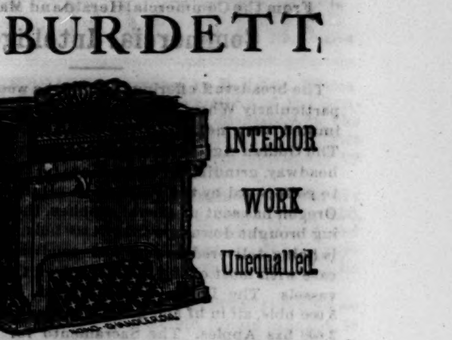

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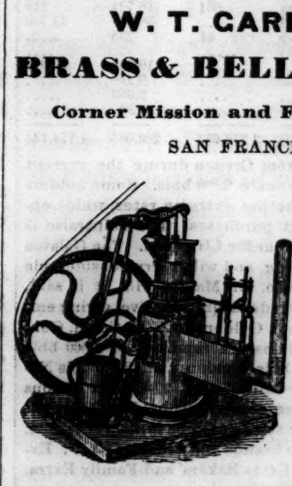

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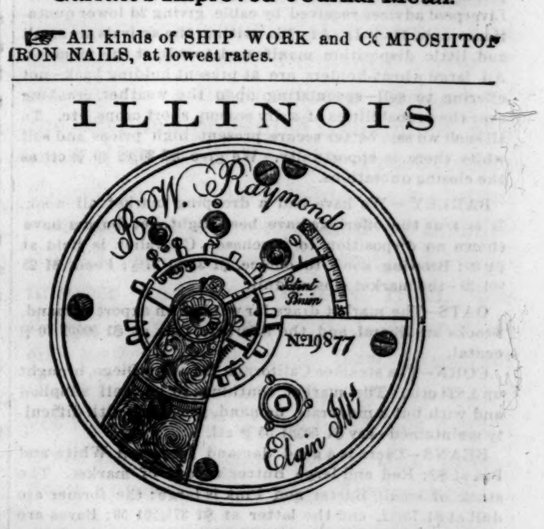

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From the Commercial Herald and Market Review.

Commercial Intelligence.

The breadstuff offerings during the week have been light' particularly Wheat, although prices ruling at times approximated very nearly to the highest point of the season. The Golden Age Mill, as before announced, is under full headway, grinding an entire cargo for the Liverpool market, to go forward by the Valparaiso. During the current week Oregon has sent us liberal supplies, the Live Yankee having brought down upward of 4,000 bbls, not a little of which is being delivered in very bad condition, as has been the case with most of the Flour received this season by sailing vessels. The Idaho, since at hand, brought the bulk of 5,000 bbls, all in hf and qr sks, besides 1,519 sks Wheat and 3,609 bxs Apples. The Sacramento for Manila will carry 3,000 bbls Flour.

The Sacramento *Union* of the 13th inst. thus discourses editorially upon the weather and the crops:

"Up to this date the rain-fall in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys has been this season not a third of the average since 1850. We have not yet had six inches of rain; but what we have had has been so opportunely distributed as to be worth more to the crops than twelve inches as ordinarily distributed. In the early part of the season there was a fall of rain just enough to enable the farmers to plow and sow their grain. Lands already plowed, that is summer-fallowed, might have all been planted as early as the first week in December. Many farmers did so plant, and now they have their fields so well rooted and advanced that it will require an extraordinary drought during March and April to do them serious injury. The proportion of summer-fallow is much greater this year than ever before, and this accounts in part for the general reports of good crops in all parts of the country. Lands that were not so treated, but plowed and planted since the first rains of the season, also present a fine appearance, notwithstanding the meagre supply of moisture. We hear of some extensive fields up the Sacramento Valley so far advanced that cattle are being turned in to graze them back for fear of premature heading. We hear of none in any direction that are suffering for water or backward in growth. The present month 'came in like a lamb.' By the old, old rule, it should 'go out like a lion.' If it does, the growing crops will receive such a timely watering as will place them beyond reasonable fear of drought—even those most backward. A very moderate April would serve to mature them. If we receive only three inches more rain during this and the following month, it will be quite enough, distributed in three or four falls, to secure the Wheat and Barley and give the State at least 25 per cent. more grain than it has yet produced in any one year. The market promises even better than the yield. Europe will have short harvests; France hardly any; Germany probably not two-thirds of her average crop. Prices must range high, hardly a penny lower than the last quotations, which were eleven shillings ten pence in Liverpool."

The Sacramento *Bee* adds the following:

"The crop prospect is excellent in every quarter. We hear only words of cheer from the farming districts. The season is backward because the winter was cold, but the season is full, and bears on its bosom the germs of a rich harvest. Grains and grasses look vigorous—the country is green with beauty, while the orchards are bursting into abundant flower, which tells of the fruit that is coming."

The exports for the past week have been as follows: David Crockett for Liverpool carried 64 tons Lead, 4 tons Silver Ores, 41,981 ctls Wheat, etc., valued at $113,994. D. C. Murray for Honolulu had 208 ctls Barley, 175 bbls Flour, 120 ctls Oats, 720 sks Potatoes, etc., valued at $9,900. Eustace for Petropaulowski had 25,000 ft Lumber, 200 bbls Flour, 140 cs California Wine, Provisions, etc., valued at $23,264. E. M. Young for Callao had 218,613 ft Lumber, etc., valued at $3,962. Margaret Crockard for Tahiti via Coos Bay carried 180,000 ft Lumber, valued at $1,620.

The following is a statement of the receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending March 16th, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year.

Articles of Produce.	March 9th, '71, to March 16th, '71.	July 1st, 1870, to March 16th, '71.	July 1st, 1869, to March 16th, '70.	July 1st, 1868, to March 16th, '69.
Flour, qr sks	6,311	410,868	590,491	754,862
Wheat, sks	37,276	4,145,040	5,374,018	5,399,052
Barley, sks	9,230	540,386	618,833	475,387
Oats, sks	5,490	254,334	249,387	207,659
Potatoes, sks	14,806	549,508	521,528	481,025
Corn, sks	1,474	49,469	27,232	39,290
Rye, sks	117	7,511	2,742	3,685
Buckwheat, sks	42	2,471	4,523	1,100
Beans, sks	1,507	68,010	67,507	42,260
Bran, sks	200	49,156	34,580	53,698
Hay, bales	7,320	263,674	184,780	207,817

Since January 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Jan. 10.	Prima Donna	Liverpool	41,959	92,000
Jan. 12.	Enos Soule	Liverpool	44,696	99,171
Jan. 14.	Marian	Cork	32,895	72,480
Jan. 21.	Achilles	Liverpool	47,165	108,615
Jan. 21.	Chas. Luling	Cork	35,200	76,560
Feb. 1.	Ericsson	Liverpool	44,575	106,980
Feb. 2.	Mary Ann Wilson.	Liverpool	27,288	64,300
Mar. 6.	Benmore	Liverpool	45,232	107,500
Mar. 8.	Cape Clear	Queenstown	27,034	63,529
Mar. 9.	Gen McClellan	Cork	43,882	104,600
Mar. 10.	David Crockett	Liverpool	41,981	100,755
Totals since January 1st			431,907	$996,490
Previously since July 1st			2,915,478	5,616,942
Totals since July 1st, 1870			3,347,385	$6,613,432

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port from July 1st, 1870, to date, as compared with the same time in 1869, have been as follows:

To	1870-71 Flour, bbls.	1870-71 Wheat, ctls.	1869-70 Flour, bbls.	1869-70 Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc.	680	28,623	2,691	14,596
Great Britain	18,700	3,347,385	21,197	4,085,631
China	60,337	930	114,779	25,749
Japan	8,570	29	12,277	82
Mexico	4,014	.....	2,353	40
Panama	4,801	.....	4,642	.....
Hawaiian Islands	7,515	759	5,476	339
Tahiti	3,042	214	3,752	203
British Columbia	680	68	290	125
Central America	26,888	601	18,724	219
Australia	531	.....	58,610	13,706
Russian Possessions	575	44	235	.....
Fiji Islands	75	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	.....	.....	10,760	33,094
Manila	2,835	.....	9,100	....
Batavia	.....	.....	2,000	....
South America	4,095	.....	13,200	.....
Totals	143,338	3,378,653	280,086	4,174,144

FLOUR—The receipts from Oregon during the current week by two vessels approximate 9,000 bbls. Some holders of this description are exacting extreme rates, which operates as a bar to all export purchases. The Valparaiso is now loading Golden Age Flour for Liverpool. The Galatea is on the berth for Hongkong, and will carry considerable Superfine. The Sacramento, for Manila, will, it is said, carry 3,000 bbls. The city trade is quite active, giving employment to the Commercial, Golden Gate, National, Genesee, and Pacific Mills. Sales are reported of 1,500 bbls Golden Gate Mills, 2,500 bbls Golden Age, 2,500 bbls National, 1,000 bbls Genesee Mills; also, 2,500 bbls various brands of Oregon—all upon terms withheld; 4,000 qr sks El Dorado Mills, and 800 qr sks Los Gatos Mills, for export, private. We quote outside brands Superfine at $5 50; Extra Superfine, $5 75@6 25; Extra Bakers' and Family Extra, $6 50@7 ₩ 196 ℔s—all in hf and qr sks.

WHEAT—Early in the week under review, several extensive purchases were made for export, within the range of $2 40@2 45—a part to arrive within 30 days. Other small parcels were secured as occasion offered at $2 35, the aggregate transactions amounting to 35,000 sks, within the range. Within the past few days, however, the extreme prices above stated are not paid, owing to the unfavorable Liverpool advices received by cable, giving 2d lower quotations—now, 11s 10d. At this writing, the arrivals are small and little disposition manifested to sell, at the moment. All large wheat-holders are at present holding back—not offering to sell—speculating upon the weather, croaking over the probabilities of a dry season, short crops, etc. To all such we say, better secure present high prices and sell while there is opportunity. We give $2 30@2 40 ₩ ctl as the closing quotations.

BARLEY—We have had a drooping market all week. It is true the offerings have been light, yet buyers have shown no disposition to purchase. Chevalier is held at $1 60; Brewing, good to choice, $1 35@1 37½; Feed, $1 25 @1 30—the market closing dull.

OATS—The market drags for want of an export demand. Stocks are liberal, and the offerings free at $1 50@1 70 ₩ cental.

CORN—The steamer California, from San Diego, brought up 1,825 ctls. The market continues to be well supplied and with but a moderate demand, prices are with difficulty maintained—say $1 50@1 55 ₩ ctl.

BEANS—There is a good demand for small White and Pea at $2; Red and large Butter are out of market. The stock of small Butter and Pink is large; the former are dull at $1 75@2, and the latter at $1 37½@1 50; Bayos are quiet at $2@2 37½ ₩ ctl, all in jobbing lots; no round parcels could be sold at these figures.

HAY—The supply is liberal, with a steady trade demand for small cargo parcels within the range of $12@15.

POTATOES—Holders are firm in their demands, looking for a further improvement as the season advances. The bulk of the Humboldt crop is secured by operating dealers, who are exacting extreme prices—say $1 87½@2. Bodegas and Petalumas, $1 50@1 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

ONIONS—The market is poorly supplied with choice silver skins, and are held at $2 50; Oregon, $2@2 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

WOOL—Arrivals from southern coast ports are becoming more liberal Sales of 20,000 ℔s during the week, upon private terms. The range of the market, 20@25c as extremes. We have now buyers here from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, each watching the opening spring market. There is every indication at present of a lively competition a few weeks hence between our local manufacturers and Eastern operators.

HIDES—The market is steady at 15½c for Foreign; 17½c for Dry Slaughterers' stock; Salted, 7½@8c.

TALLOW—The purchases of the week approximate 300,000 ℔s at 7½c. The stock otherwise is about 600,000 ℔s, and is held at 8c.

BRAN—Owing to the light supply, is higher—$27 50@30—the latter jobbing price from the mill.

MIDDLINGS—The demand for feed is fair at $35; fine, $40@42 50 ₩ ton.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to dealers is $33 ₩ ton.

RYE—The demand is light at $2 15@2 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

BUCKWHEAT—Small sales at $-@3 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Stocks are liberal, with but a light demand for choice at 10@12½c; yearlings nominal at 3@5c.

SEEDS—We quote Alfalfa, 16c; Canary, 7½c; Flax, 3@3½c; Castor Beans, 4½c.

BEESWAX—Is very scarce, and quotable at 25@30c ₩ ℔.

CATTLE—The market for Beef is poorly supplied, and prices quite firm. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, per qr, 9@12½c; Sheep, 8@9½c; Lambs, 10@12½c; Calves, 10@12c ₩ ℔. Pork on foot is scarce, selling at 6½@8c ₩ ℔; do, dressed, 10½@11½c.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD—Sales of Oregon Sides reported at 14½c in cases, now held higher. Local supplies are liberal, selling moderately. The following trade prices approximate current rates at the city packers: Bacon, breakfast, ₩ ℔, 15c; do, belly, 15c; Hams, 12½@13½c; do, covered, 15c; Lard, in tins and kegs, 14c.

POULTRY—The market for Game is abundant and prices very low. We quote Spring Chickens, $6; Hens and Roosters, $7@7 50; Ducks, tame, $7 50@8 50 ₩ dozen; ditto, wild, $1@1 50; Geese, tame, $2@2 50 ₩ pair; ditto, wild, $1@2 ₩ dozen; Turkeys, 18@20c ₩ ℔; Hare, $1 50@2 ₩ dozen; Doves, 50c do; Quail, $1 37½@1 50; Snipe, 75c@$1 do; do, English, $1 50@2 do.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The supply is now becoming of considerable volume, and prices of both Butter and Cheese drop accordingly. We quote fresh Butter—rolls, 25@32½c; ordinary, 27½@30c; kegs, nominal. Cheese is in fair supply; California selling freely at 10@14c. Eggs are plentiful; California fresh, 27½c; California Lard, 5 and 10-℔ tins, 14@14½c; Oregon selling at 13@15c, according to package.

FRUIT—The arrivals of Winter Apples, from Oregon, are unexpectedly large. Those by the Idaho sold by the invoice from the wharf from 85c up to $1 75 ₩ box, according to order and condition. The arrival of Oranges per Los Angeles steamer are liberal, and being of choice quality sell readily at good prices. Lemons are also plentiful. Our markets are now supplied with Asparagus, new Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables. Howe & Hall furnish us with the following quotations: Apples, ₩ box—choice, $1 50@2 25; common, 75c@$1 25. Pears, ₩ box—Easter Beurre, $2@2 50; Pound, $1 50@2. Oranges, ₩ M—Los Angeles, choice $40@50, common $25@30; Tahiti, $30@35. Lemons—Los Angeles, $3@4 ₩ 100; Sicily $12@14 ₩ box. Limes, $25@30 ₩ M. Cocoanuts, $10 ₩ 100. Pineapples, $6@8 ₩ doz. Bananas, $4 ₩ bunch. Dried Peaches, choice, 10@12c ₩ ℔. Dried Apples, 8@10c ₩ ℔. Dried Plums, pitted, 16@20c ₩ ℔.

FINANCIAL.

It is reported that Secretary Boutwell has already succeeded in disposing of $100,000,000 of the new five per cent. bonds. This is doing infinitely better than a great many usually sound thinkers supposed could have been accomplished in a much longer time. Our public debt has been reduced $204,764,412 since March 1st, 1869, and $115,263,591 since March 1st, 1870. Of course, this rapid reduction of the debt carries with it a corresponding reduction of interest, and necessarily less pressure to raise revenues for the purpose of meeting interest payments. The saving of more than $12,000,000 per annum to pay the interest on $200,000,000 is a matter of some importance, and will warrant the present Congress to adopt some measure for an additional reduction of taxation. The income tax and the franking privilege are two financial ulcers that should be exterminated. Sufficient and convincing reasons have been furnished in abundance why the former of these should be annulled; and as to the second, we can see no justice in taxing the people something like $2,500,000 a year to help make up deficiencies in the postal service when a renunciation of a privilege accorded to comparatively a very few people can make that amount good. The Secretary's sales of gold and purchases of bonds have been considerably increased during the present month, the sales involving $7,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000, and the purchases reaching $10,000,000, being $2,000,000 more than in February. His policy is evidently to keep an easy money market, so as to float the new bonds with greater facility. The effect of these lavish sales and purchases, together with the rapid extinction of our national obligations, is to raise the market value of our bonds and strengthen the credit of our Government to such a degree as to render its securities pre-eminently desirable.

It is not improbable that the people of these United States will be called upon, some day, to foot an "illigant" bill of costs for damages done by the "galliant Fanians" to our Canadian neighbors, as well as for the disturbances caused in England by their military prowess. The telegraph informs us that Roebuck said, in an address delivered at Sheffield, that the reception given in this country to the liberated Fenians was a disgrace to the United States, and another proof that we are England's bitter enemy. If Roebuck possessed a particle of modesty, he would be the last person to talk about bitter enmity on the part of the United States, for it is beyond question that he was the most virulent stigmatizer of this country during the whole of our late civil war, and never lost an opportunity to vent his hate. Nevertheless, Roebuck is perfectly just in one portion of his remarks. An individual having of his own free will renounced all allegiance to the Government of his native land, and become a citizen of the United States, has by that act completely severed all political connection with his native country. He cannot at the same time be a citizen of the United States and of Great Britain or any other foreign country, and when such people band together to commit outrages and depredations on another people with whom the United States are at peace, they should be subjected to the same penalties and punishments as would be inflicted on so many native Americans engaged in unrecognized and illicit warfare.

But Roebuck was wrong when he said, that the reception accorded to individuals pardoned after the commission of criminal offenses was a disgrace to this country. The country had nothing whatever to do with the matter; indeed, rather regarded the whole thing with silent indifference. Whatever of speechifying and ovation was vouchsafed, flowed from individuals more or less interested in making political capital and coining votes cheaply. The great body of the American people cannot be arraigned on the indictment found by Roebuck; but the occasion served conveniently to get off another bilious anathema against the United States. Nevertheless, it is certain that the whole body of our people will be taxed to defray the damages done by those who call themselves our fellow-citizens, and enjoy all rights and privileges possessed by any other class, yet manifest their appreciation of eagerly sought blessings by violating our laws and imposing a big bill of costs on an innocent and unparticipating public.

At last overland advices money continued remarkably easy and abundant in New York, rates being 4 per cent., and 3 per cent. with Government securities as collaterals. The London money market was very active, the demand being vigorous.

HOME FINANCES.

We learn that James S. Thayer, of New York, has been elected President of the Quicksilver Mining Company. The names of parties comprising the Board of Directors were published by us in last week's issue.

OUR WOOL INTEREST.

One of our most important branches of industry is the production of wool, a fibre susceptible of more perfect and various applications to the requirements of mankind than any other known. Its specific gravity is the least of all fibrous tissues, and it is at once the lightest, warmest, and most healthful. Recent German estimates give the following figures as the annual wool products of the various countries of the globe—namely: Great Britain, 260,000,000 pounds; Germany, 200,000,000; France, 123,000,000; Spain, Italy, and Portugal, 119,000,000; Russia in Europe, 125,000,000; Australia, South America, and South Africa, 157,000,000; United States, 95,000,000; British North America, 12,000,000; Asia, 470,000,000, and Northern Africa 49,000,000—makinga total production of 1,610,000,000 pounds, equal to one and one-quarter pounds to each inhabitant, reckoned at twelve hundred and eighty-five millions of people. Last year California produced 20,000,000 pounds, or 8,000,000 more than all the British North American provinces, and nearly one-third of all clipped in the United States. The demand for wool and woolen fabrics is constantly and even rapidly on the increase. Man's ingenuity and progress in chemistry and other sciences have enabled him to produce a wondrous variety of wool, and a no less remarkable number of brilliant dyes which it receives and retains permanently, rivaling the lustre and elegance of silk, and surpassing it in the more important qualities of warmth, flexibility, comfort, and healthfulness. The same attainments have culminated in the manufacture of a host of articles never known until recently, made of wool, and now of absolute necessity; even experienced manufacturers are astonished at the wide range which has been developed by new applications of woolly fibre; at the surprising variety of styles and effects obtained, and those that are capable of being achieved by machinery, assisted by chemistry. Unreflecting writers have frequently asserted that the United States, with its vast grazing facilities, can advantageously grow wool for export; but the fallacy of such a doctrine has been sufficiently refuted by the facts.

In the seven years, 1858–64, inclusive, the entire export of wool from this country to all others only amounted to $1,725,799, and in 1860 our exports of wool to all the manufacturing nations of the globe only reached $20,238, while our imports of playing cards amounted, in the same year, to $19,238. It is certain that we have never found a foreign market for our wools, and the higher cost of labor and money which prohibits exports of woolen goods, must limit the demand to home consumption, which infinitely exceeds the supply, and compels us to purchase the products of other countries, and employ their skilled artisans, instead of our own. If the annual production of American wools were 500,000,000 pounds, we would find use for it all. It was sufficiently shown at the great Paris Exposition Universelle that American carpets were superior to the English of the same grades, and that in the American Brussels and tapestry carpets there was no inferiority in designs, colors or texture. It is also true that the American retail purchaser is always compelled to pay a higher price for a foreign-made carpet of the same grade, because he can purchase a better American carpet at the price of the foreign article. The rapid progress made within three or four years in the improvement of machinery, and the conversion of wool into many entirely new fabrics, has enlarged the field of its employment to such an extent that we must always require vastly more than we can supply from home resources. In the manufacture of carpets, rugs, felting, slippers, linings for winter overshoes, filters, and many other similar articles, the coarser and longer-fibred wools are required, and these are not produced in any notable quantity in the United States. The Australian wools possess the requisite qualities, and if they were permitted to come here free of duty would undoubtedly seek this market, in preference to all others. We could then combine their coarse with our fine material, and establish a series of carpet and woolen factories on this coast, which could not be other than most beneficial to all other interests.

During the first nine months of 1870, Australia exported to England 164,281,180 pounds of wool, which, with her domestic clip, as above given, shows that England used over 424,281,180 pounds of wool in 1870. Much of that found a market in this country in the shape of carpets, inferior cloths, feltings, etc., which we ought to have manufactured ourselves, and could have so done with benefit to all classes had it not been strangled by the almost prohibitory duties imposed on foreign wools. We pay for it in the end with the cost of manufacture, commissions, insurance, freight, and profits earned by several parties added. Not many years ago we imported all our delaines, but now we manufacture 60,000,000 yards per annum, which are all consumed in this country, and are far superior to the best French, having received the grand prize of a gold medal, valued at 1,000 francs, and 9,000 francs in gold, at the Paris Exposition. It is because our domestic wools are superior to any foreign for this business, and consequently no foreign competition is to be apprehended in this line. But it is not sound policy to cramp and hamper our capabilities in other fields of woolen manufactures, nor to make us pay compulsatory tribute to the wool-growers, manufacturers, merchants, and shipping of Great Britain, or other foreign countries, for our carpets or articles made of the coarser grade wools. There is now reasonable ground to believe that the California wool clip for 1871 will at least reach 25,000,000 pounds, the major portion of which will be exported to Eastern markets, because of its remarkably fine and superior quality, except that which is burry, for which there is but limited demand here. But if we could receive the Australian grades to mix with ours, by far the greater part, if not the whole, would be manufactured and consumed by our own people, and our neighbors on this coast, western Mexico, the Pacific countries of South America, and the islanders of the Pacific Oceanica. The remarkable success which has attended our domestic woolen mills would be largely increased by the introduction of Australian wools, and the consequent addition of new mills which would supply home wants. Lucrative business would result to the Australian line of steamers, and vessels loaded with coal could top off with Australian wools with advantage to all concerned. In this manner thriving business connections could be established with those colonies, which would undoubtedly reciprocate largely.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly by H. Channing Beals, Editor of the *Commercial Herald and Market Review.*

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices

Bread.
Pilot, ₩ ℔ — — @— 5
Navy — — @— 4
Crackers in tins — — @— 9
Soda Biscuit — 8 @— 10
Cakes in tins — 10 @— 11
Candles.
Sperm, ₩ ℔ — 27½@— 30
do Patent — — @— 42½
Adamantine — 14 @— 17½
Cement, etc.
Rosendale 3 — @ 4 —
Plaster, Calc'd 3 25 @ 3 50
Cigars.
Havana 110 — @185—
Cal'a Havana 85 — @150—
Conn. do 45 — @ 60—
Manila 50 — @ 60—
Coal.
Australian 12 25 @12 50
Bell'ham Bay 9 25 @— —
California 8 — @ 8 25
Coos Bay 9 — @— —
Cumberl'd cks 24 — @25 —
Lehigh 17 — @— —
Liverpool — — @12 —
Pittston, ton — — @10 —
Scranton 15 — @— —
Scotch 12 — @12 50
Vancouver Isl 10 — @— —
Coffee.
Costa Rica — 16 @— 16½
Guatemala — 16 @— 16½
Java, O.G. ₩ ℔ — 24 @— —
Kona, green — 16½@— —
Manila — 16½@— —
Rio — 17½@— —
Cordage.
Manila, N. B — 18 @— 19
Manila, Cal — 18 @— 19
Manila made — 16 @— 17
Tarred Cordage — 18 @— 19
Belt Rope — 18 @— 19
Bale Rope — 17 @— 18
Cotton Twine — 40 @— 50
Flax & H. Twine — 30 @— 40
Drugs, etc.
Alum — 4 @— 4½
Balsam Cop — 95 @ 1 —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda, ₩ ℔ — 5½@— 6
Borax, refined — 25 @— 35
Brimstone, Am. roll — 3½@— 4
do California — 3½@— 4
Castor Oil, East India, refined 2 50 @— —
Do Baker's 2 25 @— —
Cream Tartar — 35 @— 45
Copperas — 3 @— 3½
Epsom Salts — 6 @— 8
Hydro Potass 4 40 @ 4 50
Nitric Acid — 12½@— 16
Opium, Turkish 9 — @10 —
Opium, China, ₩ 10 taels 14 — @14 50
Oil, Annis 4 — @ 4 50
Sal Soda — 2½@— 3
Saleratus, ₩ ℔ — 8 @— 10
Soda Ash — 3½@— 3½
Soda Caustic — 8 @— 9
Saltpeter, E. I., refined — 20 @— 25
Do crude — 10 @— 11
Sugar of Lead — 40 @— —
Sulphur, flour — 8 @— 8½
Sulphuric Acid — 3 @— 4
Sulphate Quinine, ₩ oz 2 20 @ 2 25
Tart. Acid, ₩ ℔ — 70 @— 75
Vitriol, Blue — 10 @— 15
Corks, ₩ 1,000 4 50 @ 5 —
Dry Goods.
DOMESTIC.
Drills, bro. 30 in — 14½@— 15
do blc'd 28 in — 13½@— 14½
do blue, 28 in — 18 @— —
Sheetings, br'n Standard, 36 in — 12½@— 13½
Do do, med. 36 in — 11 @— 12
Do light, 36 in — 6½@— 7½
Do blc'd, ¾ light — 8 @— 8½
Do 7-8 — 8½@— 10
Do 4-4 fine — 13 @— 21
Do 5-4 — 19 @— 22
Do 6-4 — 24 @— 27
Do 8-4 — 32½@— 37½
Do 10-4 — 40 @— 52½
Shirt'g. br'n 30 in — 7½@— 10
Apron and Furniture Check — 16 @— 18
Cambrics, col'd and bleached — 9½@— 10½
Cot'n F'l, heavy — 20 @— 30
Cot'n F'l, light — 18 @— 20
Cottonades — 25 @— 35
Denims, hvy 28 in — 18 @— 28
do light, 27 in — 12 @— 14
Hickory Stripes, heavy, 28 in — 12½@— 18
Do light, 27 in — 11½@— 13
Prints, Merimac and Cochecos — 10½@— 11½
Do Sprague, Pacific and Hamilton — 10½@— 11
Ticks, hvy, 36 in — 18 @— 30
do do 30 in — 16 @— 30
do do 28 in — 13 @— 16
Cot. Duck, 1@10 — 49 @— 28
do 1-0 to 12-0 — 50 @— 86
do Ravens, 28 in — 20 @— 45
Kentucky Jeans — 18 @— 40
FOREIGN.
Drills, blc'd, 25 in — 20 @— 40
Hickory Stripes, 26 in — 12½@— 14
Cottonades, 26 in — 25 @— 40
Denims, 26 in — 12 @— 14
Table Damasks, blch'd Union, 7-4@8-4 — 50 @— 75
Do do Linen 7-4 @8-4 — 70 @ 1 25
Do br'n, 7-4@8-4 — 60 @— 75
Diaper, Russian — — @— 25
Burlaps, 36 inch — 10 @— 11
do 40 inch — 11 @— 12
do 60 inch — 16 @— —
Print, 32 in, Eng — 18 @— 20
Sheet's, bro, 36 in — 13 @— 14
do do 30 in — 10 @— 11
do bleac'd, 3-4 — 20 @— 35
do Russia — 28 @— 30
Flax Canvas, Eng. No 1 to 6, ₩ bolt 9 — @14 —
CLOTHING.
Oregon Cassim's 75 @ 1 20
Gray Overshirts ₩ doz 10 50 @21 —
Blue and Red do 14 — @18 —
California do 15 50 @25 30
Hickory Shirts 5 — @12 —
Check Linen do 6 — @13 50
Enfield mixed Undershirts and Drawers 6 50 @ 9 —
Satinet Pants 21 — @30 —
Cassimere, do 36 — @60 —
Overalls 7 — @12 —
Reef Jackets 3 75 @ 6 —
Goodyear's bl'k Rubber Coats 3 50 @ 4 50
Do white do 4 50 @ 5 50
Do slate color 1 50 @ 3 —
Fish.
Cod, dry, ₩ ℔ — 5 @— 11
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ hf bbl 14 50 @15 —
Do No 1, ₩ kitt 3 75 @ 4 —
Salmon, pickled, ₩ ℔ — 4½@— 5
Do smoked — 7 @— —
Flour.
Alviso Mills 5 50 @ 7 —
Commer'l Mills 5 50 @ 7 —
Golden Gate 5 50 @ 7 —
Golden Age 5 50 @ 7 —
National Mills 5 50 @ 7 —
Oregon 5 50 @ 7 —
Stockton City 5 50 @ 7 —
Santa Clara 5 50 @ 7 —
French Conserves.
Fruits in Syrup 8 — @10 —
Vinegar — 45 @— 50
Sardines, hf bx — — @ 3 75
Sardines, qr bx — — @ 2 75
Fruits and Preserves.
Apples, Dried — 8 @— 9
Peaches, Dried — 10 @— 12
Figs, Smyrna, ₩ ℔ — — @— —
Do new — 20 @— 25
Prunes, Hung'n — 13 @— 14
Raisins, Layer, ₩ box 4 — @ 4 75
Currants, Zante — 11 @— 12
Citron — 42½@— 45
Almonds, Marseilles, ₩ ℔ — 25 @— 27½
Almonds, Lanc — 30 @— 32½
Chili Walnuts — 8 @— 9
Peanuts, Cal — 6 @— 7
Ginger, Pres'vd, ₩ case 6 — @ 6 25
Ass'd Pie Fruit, qts, American 2 50 @— —
Do English 3 50 @— —
Fresh Cranberries, ₩ gallon — 60 @— 75
Currant Jelly, 2-℔ tins 4 — @ 4 75
Honey, 2-℔ tins 3 25 @ 4 —
Green Corn 2 50 @ 3 —
Green Peas — — @ 3 —
Oysters 2 75 @ 3 —
Clams 2 75 @— —
Lobster, 2-℔ tins 4 — @— —
Turkey, 2-℔ tins 3 75 @ 4 —
Chicken 4 — @ 4 25
Gherkins, qts 2 25 @— —
do hf gal 3 — @ 4 —
Cucumbers, kgs, ₩ gallon — 40 @— 45
Grain.
Wheat, Cal 2 25 @ 2 40
do Oregon 2 35 @ 2 40
Barley, brewing 1 35 @ 1 37½
do feed 1 25 @— —
Oats, California 1 50 @ 1 75
Corn, White — — @ 1 50
do Yellow — — @ 1 50
Peas, Split — 5 @— 6
Beans, Bayos — 2 @— —
do White — 2 @— —
Gunny Bags.
In bales, each — — @— 25
In bundles — — @— 20
Cheekun's — — @— 22
Gunpowder.
Cal. Blasting — — @ 2 50
Dupont's Blasting, ₩ keg — — @ 2 25
Hazard's do do — — @ 2 25
CANISTER.
Haz. K R P, ₩ ℔ — — @— 50
do Electric — — @ 1 —
do Am. Sport — — @— 75
Dupont, F F F G — — @— 50
Hardware.
Hunt's Axes, ₩ dozen 16 — @17 —
Do Handled 17 — @18 —
Long Handled Shovels 11 — @12 —
Nails, Cut, ₩ ℔ — 5½@— 6
do Wrought — 7 @— 7½
Hay.
California ₩ ton 12 — @15 —
Hides.
Dry, ₩ ℔ — 15 @— 17½
Green Salted — 7 @— 7½
Hops.
Californian, '69 — 3 @— 5
do 1870 — 10 @— 12½

Lime.
California 2 — @ 2 25
Leather.
Sole, Oak Tan'd, ₩ ℔ — 25 @— 30
Harness Oak — 30 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned — 26 @— 30
Skirting, Oak — 32 @— 35
Do Fir Tanned — 30 @— 32
Bridle, Oak, ₩ side 3 75 @ 4 —
Do Fir Tanned 3 — @ 4 —
Calf Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ ℔ — 80 @ 1 10
Do Fir Tanned — 90 @ 1 —
Kip Skins, Oak Tanned, ₩ ℔ — 45 @— 75
Do Fir Tanned — 38 @— 60
Wax Leather, ₩ foot — 15 @— 18
Do Fir Tanned — 14 @— 17
Sheep Skins, ₩ dozen 2 50 @ 4 —
Lumber.
Humboldt, assorted, ₩ M 14 — @24 —
Puget Sound do 14 — @24 —
Redw'd Boards 16 — @17 —
Redwood Floor 26 — @28 —
do Fencing 18 — @20 —
Port Orford Cedar 45 — @50 —
East'n Lumber 70 — @— —
do Oak, Hickory and Ash Plank 60 — @75 —
Shingles, Redw 2 25 @ 2 50
Laths, Cal 2 75 @ 3 —
Matches.
Parlor 3 25 @ 3 50
Eureka and Cal 1 80 @ 2 10
Matting.
China, 4-4 4 50 @ 5 —
China 5-4 6 50 @— —
China, 6-4 7 50 @— —
Metals.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig, ₩ ton 34 — @35 —
Am. White Pig 32 — @33 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ₩ ℔ — 2½@— 3
Ref'd Bar, good assortm't, ₩ ℔ — 3½@— 4
Boiler, No 1 to 4 — 4 @— 4½
Plate, No 5 to 0 — 4 @— 4½
Sheet, No 10 to 13 — 4½@— 5
Sheet, No 14 to 20 — 5 @— 5½
Sheet, No 24 to 27 — 5 @— 5½
COPPER.
Sheathing, ₩ ℔ — 26 @— —
Sheathing, Old — — @— 17
Sheathing, Yell — 20 @— 22
Do Old Yellow — — @— 10½
Compos'n Nails — 20 @— 21
Do Bolts — 20 @— 21
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX, ₩ box — — @13 —
Plates, I C Char 10 — @10 50
Roofing Plates — — @10 50
Banca Tin Slabs — — @— 42
STEEL.
English Cast Steel, ₩ ℔ — 15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per ℔ — 85 @— —
For export — — @— —
ZINC.
Sheets, ₩ ℔ — 10 @— —
LEAD.
Pig, ₩ ℔ — 6 @— 7
Pipe — 8 @— 10
Bar — 8 @— 9
Molasses and Syrups.
Molasses, Hawaiian — 22½@— 35
Syrup, California, 5 gall kegs — 90 @— —
San Francisco, 5 gall kegs — 90 @— —
Do hf bbls — 85 @— —
Do bbls — 82½@— —
Naval Stores.
Pitch, ₩ bbl 6 — @ 7 —
Tar, ₩ bbl 8 — @10 —
Rosin 7 — @10 —
Oakum, Navy, ₩ bale of 50 ℔s 6 — @ 8 —
Anchors, ₩ ℔ — — @ 9 —
Chains and Cables, ₩ ℔ 7 — @ 8 —
Oil.
Olive Plagniol — — @ 5 50
do Possell — — @ 5 —
do Bacigalupi — — @ 5 —
Linseed, boiled 1 05 @ 1 10
China Nut, in cs — 92½@— 95
Sperm, crude 1 40 @ 1 45
do bleached 1 75 @ 2 —
Coast Whale — 40 @— —
Polar, crude — 52½@— 55
Lard 1 25 @ 1 30
Coal, Refined — 47½@— 50
Downer's — 60 @— —
Devoe's Bril'nt — 52½@— 55
Paints.
Lead, Red American, ₩ ℔ — 10 @— 12
Lead, White Am pure, in oil — 8 @— 13
Litharge — 10 @— 11
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry — 2 @— 3
Ochre, ground — 4½@— 5
Venetian Red — 3 @— 5
Vermilion, com — 75 @ 1 —
Whiting — 2 @— 2½
VARNISHES.
Bright, ₩ gall — 60 @— 75
Copal 2 — @ 2 75
Nobles & Hoars 5 — @ 7 50
Provisions.
Beef, Mess, ₩ bbl 15 — @20 —
Beef, Family Mess, ₩ bbl 18 — @22 —
Pork, X clear, ₩ bbl — — @28 —
Pork, do hf bbl — — @15 —
Pork, Mess, bbls 24 — @25 —
Do do hf bbls — — @13 —
Pork, Prime, ₩ bbl 22 50 @23 —
Hams, domestic — 14 @— 16
Bacon, domestic — 15 @— 15
Lard, 10-℔ tins — 14 @— 15
Lard, in bbls — — @— 14
Butter, Eastern — 25 @— —
Butter, Inferior — 20 @— —
Butter, Cal — 25 @— 30
Butter, Oregon — 15 @— —
Cheese, Califor — 9 @— 15
Potatoes.
Cal., ₩ ℔ — 1½@— 2
Do Sweet — 1¼@— 2
Pulu.
Hawaiian, ₩ ℔ — 8½@— 9
Rice.
China, No 1 — 7½@— —
China, No 2 — 6½@— —
Patna, No 1 cl'd — 8 @— —
Hawaiian — 8½@— 9
Salt.
Liverp'l Coarse, ₩ ton 20 — @— —
Do Stoved 23 — @24 —
Carmen Island 15 — @— —
Cal. Bay, ₩ ton 8 — @15 —
Sauces, etc.
Lea & Perrin's Worcestersh'e pts, ₩ doz 6 75 @— —
Do do hf pts 4 25 @— —
Assorted, pints — — @
Tomato Catsup, pints — — @ 1 25
Do do qts — — @ —
Capers, pts — — @ 2 50
Shot.
Cal'a, ₩ bag 2 25 @— —
Tatham's 2 25 @— —
Foreign 2 — @— —
Soap.
Castile, ₩ ℔ — 13½@— 14
Chemical Olive — 6 @— —
Standard Cal'a — 7 @— —
Colgate's Pale — 8 @— 9
Do Chem. Olive — 10½@— 11
California Pale — 5 @— 5½
Spices.
Cloves — 20 @— —
Cassia, ₩ ℔ — 37 @— —
Nutmegs, ₩ ℔ — — @— 90
Pepper, Grain — 19 @— —
Pimento — 16 @— 17
Mustard, Cal'a, in ½-℔ glass 1 50 @— —
Do English do 2 50 @ 3 —
French 2 — @ 2 25
Starch.
Glenfield, Pat'nt — 16 @— —
Kingsford's — 10½@— —
Corn — 13½@— 14
Duryea's — 10½@— —
Osceola — 10 @— —
Pearl — 10 @— —
Spirits Turpentine.
Bbls, ₩ gallon — 60 @— —
Cases, Eastern — 62½@— —
Sugar.
China — 9 @— 12
Hawaiian — 9 @— 12
Do No 2 — 7 @— 8
Cent'l America — 8 @— 9
Peruvian — 7½@— 10½
N. Y. Crushed — 14 @— —
San Fran. do (A) — 14 @— —
Do Powdered — 14 @— —
Do Granulated — 13½@— —
Golden Coffee C — 12 @— —
Do Refined Loaf — — @— 14
Do Yellow — — @— 12
Teas.
Young Hyson, country made — 65 @ 1 —
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial — 65 @— 85
Hyson do — 65 @— 75
BLACK
Foo-Chow Oolong, hf chests and bxs, hf & ½-℔ papers — 65 @— 90
Pouchong do — 45 @— 60
Souchong do — 65 @— 70
Japan, 1st qual — 65 @— 90
Do 2d quality — 50 @— 55
Tobacco.
Hf ℔s Navy, ₩ ℔ — 65 @— 75
Hf ℔s Virginia, ₩ ℔ — 55 @— 70
Pounds, 12-inch hard pressed — 60 @— 70
Do extra choice — 60 @— 85
Do ordinary — 40 @— 50
9 in Light press — 75 @— 85
Con'ticut Leaf — 25 @— 50
Anderson's solace, Chewing 9 — @ 9 50
Solar, Fine Cut 8 — @— —
Smok'g, hfs, qrs — 40 @— 85
Do 1 and 2 ℔s — 50 @— 60
Wool.
Native Cal. ₩ ℔ — 16 @— 20
American — 23 @— 25
Wooden Ware, etc.
Pails, painted 2 50 @— —
Tubs, 8 Nest 3 50 @— —
Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's ₩ gross 20 — @22 —
Boyd's 20 — @22 —
Donnolly's Cal 18 — @20 —

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